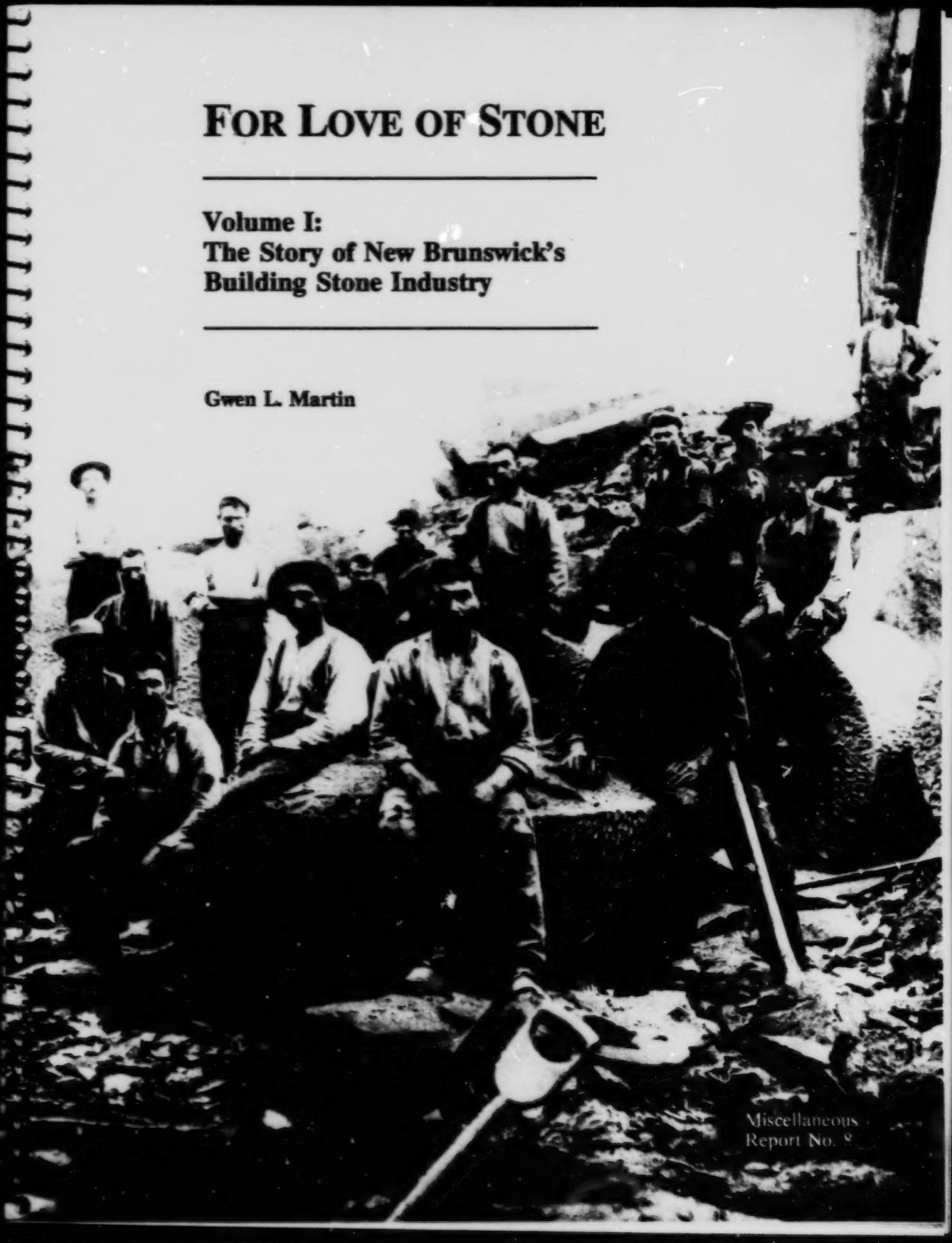
FOR LOVE OF STONE

Volume I:
The Story of New Brunswick's Building Stone Industry

Gwen L. Martin



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Cover Photograph
Workers at the Read grindstone quarry in Stonehaven, Baie des Chaleurs (c. 1890s) PANB
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Frontispiece
The Lake Utopia Medallion is made of fine-grained red granite and weighs about 51 pounds. It measures 22 inches long, 18.5 inches wide and is 2.5 inches across the thickest part. *Charlotte County Archives*

Abstract

Stoneworking in New Brunswick originated thousands of years ago with its Native people, who made stone tools, weapons and ornaments. In the 1600s the earliest Acadians erected the province's first stone buildings, most of which were destroyed by British troops in the middle to late 1700s. When New Brunswick society finally became stable enough to encourage permanent settlement, stone churches, gaols, public buildings and houses sprung up in populated regions across the province - primarily in and around Saint John, Dorchester, Newcastle and Fredericton. Several of these structures are still in daily use.

The dimension stone industry began in earnest during the mid-1800s after signature of the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the U.S. This nineteenth-century free trade agreement allowed Canadian stone to enter the U.S. without duty, and lured Americans to invest in the provincial stone business. Between 1855 and 1900, New Brunswick dimension stone was shipped throughout eastern North America from Charlotte, Westmorland, Albert and Northumberland counties.

Sandstone and granite quarries constituted by far the greatest number of New Brunswick stoneworks. (The province also had a few non-commercial marble and slate quarries.) Sandstone production peaked between the 1840s and 1890s; it came mainly from Westmorland and Albert counties, near Newcastle and along Baie des Chaleurs, and yielded both dimension stone and grindstones. The most important granite quarries were near St. George, Hampstead and Bathurst. Although the granite industry began in the 1830s, its era of greatest development took place between the 1870s and 1920s, and involved more monumental than dimension stone production.

After about 1920, the development of artificial substitutes, high transportation costs, inflated American tariffs, and lessened stone demand all combined to cripple, then kill the New Brunswick dimension stone industry. Two stone quarrying firms remain active in the province today. Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd. operates its Shediac sandstone quarry and processing plant upon demand; and Nelson Monuments Ltd. of Sussex excavates granite from Hampstead to use as monument and streetscaping material. Other firms produce local and foreign stone for restoration, monumental and streetscape purposes.

Résumé

Les activités de tillage de la pierre ont cours au Nouveau-Brunswick depuis des milliers d'années, puisque les populations autochtones utilisaient ce matériau pour confectionner des outils, des armes et des ornements. Dans les années 1600, les premiers colons acadiens s'en sont servis pour ériger les premiers bâtiments de la province, bâtiments qui ont pour la plupart été détruits par les troupes britanniques au milieu et vers la fin des anées 1700.

Il a fallu attendre le début des années 1800 pour que la vie politique du Nouveau-Brunswick soit suffisamment stable pour encourager la construction d'édifices de pierre de manière générale. Des églises, des prisons, des édifices public et plus particulièrement des maisons de pierre ont alors été érigées un peu partout à travers la province, surtout aux alentours de Saint John, de Dorchester, de Newcastle et de Fredericton. Un grand nombre de ces bâtiments sont encore utilisés aujourd'hui.

Le véritable essor de l'industrie de la pierre de taille a eu lieu à partir du milieu des années 1800, après la signature du Traité de réciprocité entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis. Cet accord de libre-échange du dix-neuvième siècle, qui permettait à la pierre canadienne d'être vendue sur les marchés amèricains en franchise de droit, avait incité un grand nombre d'Américains à investir dans l'industrie provinciale. Entre 1855 et 1900, la pierre de taille néo-brunswickoise s'est constituée une excellente réputation partout en Amérique du Nord. Encore aujoud'hui, le grès et les granite en provenance des comtés de Charlotte, de Westmorland, d'Albert et de Northumberland se retrouvent dans d'importantes constructions à Boston, Philadelphie, New York, Montréal, Toronto, Ottawa et Hamilton.

Les carrières des grès et de granite étaient de loin les plus communes au Nouveau-Brunswick, bien qu'on y retrouvait quelques carrières de marbre et d'ardoise à vocation non commerciale. Les carrières de grès se retrouvaient principalement dans les comtés de Westmorland et d'Albert, près de Newcastle et de long de la Baie des Chaleurs. La production de grès a atteint son point culminant entre 1855 et 1890. Ce matériau servait surtout à la production de pierre de construction et de meules à aiguiser. Les plus importantes carrières de granite se retrouvaient, quant à elles, près de St. George, Hampstead et Bathurst. Bien que la production de granite ait débutée dès les années 1830, la production n'a atteint son maximum qu'entre 1870 et 1920. La majeure partie du granite produit à cette époque servait à la création de monuments plutôt qu'à la production de pierres de construction.

Deux entreprises possèdent encore des carrières en activité au Nouveau-Brunswick. Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd. exploite encore, de façon sporadique toutefois, sa carrière et son usine de traitement du grès à Shediac, tandis que Nelson Monuments Ltd., de Sussex, procède à l'excavation de granite à sa carrière de Hampstead en vue de la production de monuments et de matériaux d'embellissement des rues. Un grand nombre d'autres entreprises locales taillent également la pierre locale ou étrangère servant à la restauration, à la construction de monuments ou à la production de matériaux d'embellissement des rues.

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This book is dedicated to my parents,
Bill and Sheila Martin.

Stone boiler stack and derrick footing on Rockport beach

Prologue

The road to Rockport beach is well hidden. To reach it, you must skirt an old schoolhouse and struggle through bushes before hitting the footpath to the shore. At first it seems like any one of a dozen Cumberland Basin beaches: pebbly strand, the usual tangle of spruce and balsam fir, waves fairly tame by Atlantic standards. Yet as you move down the shore, you suddenly see a huge vertical structure perched on an outcrop.

The structure has partly collapsed, but the original shape is still apparent: a tapered stack nearly thirty feet tall and projecting to the sky. It is made of cut stone blocks, neatly fitted together into a square tower. The tower looks like a prehistoric smokestack, you think, or some strange monument. In a way it is both. What you see is a relic of New Brunswick's dimension stone industry, a monument to a once-thriving business that for a time made the province famous throughout eastern North America.

Nearly a century ago, the boiler stack (for that is what it is) funnelled steam from engines used to cut and shape stone blocks quarried from the Rockport shore. The blocks were shipped from Cumberland Basin around to Dorchester Island, or beyond to markets in Boston, New York, Montreal and elsewhere. There, they became grindstones, building stones or pulpstones. Rockport Beach once rang with the steady sound of mallets as men chiselled away at stone forms. Today, the shore lies silent except for wind and the eroding waves. You can still see the old derrick footings: square indentations in rock. You can still find rusted tools about the site. And you can still touch half-finished stone blocks, their chisel marks made by stonemasons who have long since died.

For Love of Stone introduces you to some of those stonemasons, to their quarries and to their lives. It is published in two volumes. Volume I examines the New Brunswick stone industry from its earliest beginnings to its demise in the mid-twentieth century. It shows why the industry ultimately failed and what chances exist for its revival. In Volume II we look at selected stone buildings in the province to learn details of their construction and how they relate to the overall story of New Brunswick stone.

These publications are not the definitive history of the New Brunswick dimension stone industry. Such an account would take years to produce and is beyond the scope of the present study. Think of them instead as an introduction to the people and places behind a most romantic yet little-known aspect of our provincial history.

CHAPTER I

The Nature of Stone

Long ago, an old man was being interviewed. "Are all the stones we see about us here alive?" he was asked. "No," he replied, then after some reflection added, "but some of them are." [1]

Stone indeed is 'alive', as any stonemason will tell you - not in the literal sense, but in that it responds to differences in touch, temperature, pressure and humidity. The best stonemasons know this and treat their stone accordingly.

1 INTRODUCTION

New Brunswick's dimension stone industry spans some two centuries and most corners of the province. It has an intriguing history, one which combines the disparate realms of history, geology and stonemasonry. Geology and stonemasonry, like history, are both an art and a science. But unlike history, they involve words and concepts that might be unfamiliar to some readers. So as to better understand the nature of stone we shall first define a few geological and other terms. As well, we shall examine a map showing the rock types quarried across the province.

First, let us deal with variations on the word 'stone'. As used here, *field stone* designates rough boulders that are used as is, or roughly split to create a more workable shape. *Building stone* is any naturally occurring rock or mineral that can be quarried or mined and prepared for construction or ornamental purposes.

What characterizes a good building stone? Around 314 B.C. the Greek scientist Theophrastus cited the following desirable features. It must be found in layers and in large quantities, be capable of extraction in sizeable blocks (i.e., have a natural fracture pattern that permits easy quarrying), possess an aesthetically pleasing appearance and be structurally strong. Add to this the ability to resist weathering, including (now) acidic precipitation, and Theophrastus' list remains as valid today as it was 2300 years ago.

Dimension stone defines rock that has undergone some shaping or finishing. Stone can be hammered to create a rough face. More often, it is hand-split or sawn into blocks and then finished through hand chiselling, grinding, polishing or thermal treatment. (See references listed under *Additional Readings* for information on these techniques.) Traditionally, dimension stone referred to stone blocks used in buildings, monuments and decorative work. The phrase now includes stone employed for more prosaic purposes: grindstones, paving blocks, curbing, flagstone, lamp posts and planters. It also can designate thin sheets of rock that are employed more as natural siding material (called veneer or cladding) than as proper load-bearing stone.

2
STONE TYPES

Almost every kind of rock can be used as dimension stone, but in New Brunswick only three types have been worked commercially. These are sandstone, granite and, to a much lesser extent, crystalline limestone or marble.

Sandstone

Sandstone is a naturally occurring rock in which sand grains (consisting mainly of the minerals quartz and feldspar) have been cemented together by materials such as silica, iron oxides, calcite or clay. The stronger the matrix, the more durable the sandstone. Sandstones can be red, purple, buff-yellow, green, blue or grey, depending upon the relative trace amounts of carbon and/or iron oxide compounds.

New Brunswick sandstones appear in many colours: buff-yellow, brown, olive green and reddish brown. The most important and productive sandstone quarries lie within rocks ranging in age from 300 to 350 million years old *(Figure 1)*. Quarries were worked at scores of locales around Shepody Bay, Cumberland Basin, and in the Sackville and Shediac areas of southeast New Brunswick; along Miramichi River and its tributaries in central New Brunswick; and on the south shore of Baie des Chaleurs in the north. Smaller operations took place near Fredericton, Edmundston, Notre-Dame and Buctouche.*

Granite

Granite is an igneous rock composed of quartz, feldspar and varying amounts of other minerals including mica and hornblende. The mineral grains have no cementing material, but instead have been fused into a compact mass under conditions of extreme temperature and pressure. Granites are among the most durable of dimension stones. In the stone industry the term 'granite' encompasses true granite, as defined by geologists, plus a host of other crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks.

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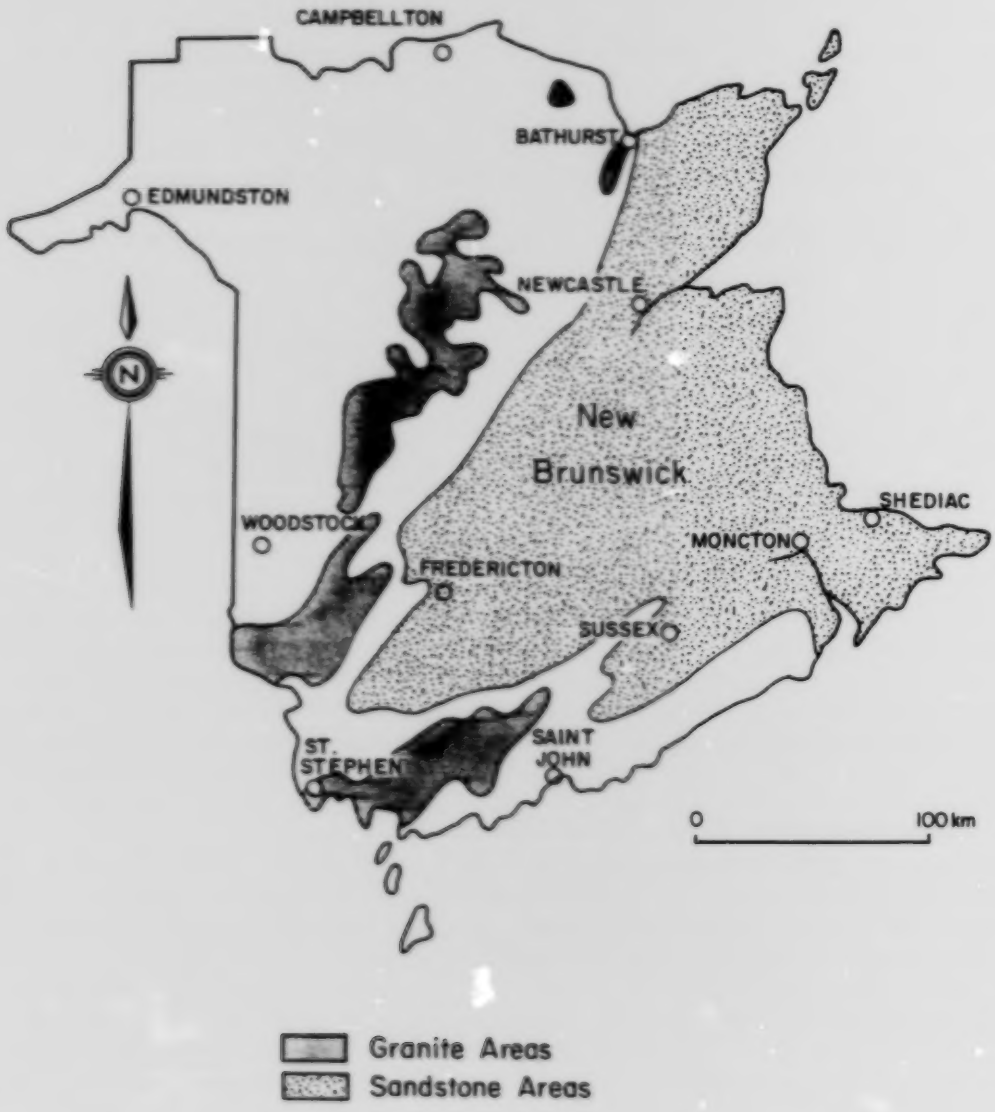
* Maps showing the locations of these and other quarry regions appear throughout the text under the appropriate county headings.

Figure 1

Building Stone Resources of New Brunswick



New Brunswick had five major granite quarrying districts *(Figure 1)*: the St. George, Bocabec-St. Stephen and Hampstead areas in the southwest; and the Bathurst and Antinouri Lake areas in the northeast. As well, granite blocks were excavated at McAdam, Woodstock, Welsford and Madran. New Brunswick granites span a large colour range: black, grey, pale to deep pink, yellow and a vibrant red. The age of these rocks averages between 350 and 400 million years old.

Marble

Any crystalline rock composed primarily of the minerals calcite, dolomite or serpentine, and capable of taking a high polish, is termed *marble*. As with sandstone, the different colours of marble result from minor inclusions of other minerals.

Technically speaking, New Brunswick 'marble' deposits are a crystalline limestone. These have been worked for dimension stone in the vicinity of Saint John, where the rock is coarse grained, pale grey and strongly banded; at nearly three billion years old, it comprises some of the most ancient strata in the province.

Slate

A fourth type of dimension stone, *slate*, derives from clay deposits that have been metamorphosed into a rock that is narrowly bedded and easily split into thin slabs suitable for roof tiles and other purposes. Although New Brunswick never produced slates commercially, several quarries existed before the 1880s along Tetagouche River, at Jacksontown, near Curryville and in Restigouche County.

Gypsum

The mineral *gypsum* occurs at many locales throughout southeast New Brunswick, where it was quarried and crushed for nearly two centuries. Smaller, lesser-worked deposits are situated near Tobique River. When gypsum is fine grained and pure white it is termed *alabaster* and considered to be an ornamental stone. Small quantities of attractive alabaster were retrieved from a gypsum quarry near Hillsborough, but production never achieved commercial proportions.

3
QUARRY DISTRIBUTION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick possessed a great many small and about three dozen large dimension stone quarries (see Figures 5-8). A few of the most significant operations achieved international repute and gave rise to recognized trade names such as *Miramichi Sandstone, St. George Red* and *Marys Point Grey*.

Both geological and socioeconomic factors control the distribution of quarries about the province. Geological factors include, firstly, the available bedrock type. Granite quarries tend to be concentrated in areas of granitic intrusions, sandstone quarries in regions dominated by sandstone stratigraphy and so on. Even within a

geologically appropriate area the zones suited to dimension stone can be very limited, for rock characteristics may vary dramatically over only a few feet.

Socioeconomic factors in quarry location are more complex. Earliest settlers quarried rock from the nearest suitable outcrop. For them, crucial factors were ease of excavation and transportation from quarry to building site. Stone appearance or quarry size were not important, providing that the operation accommodated the modest requirements of erecting a country cottage or chapel.

As the dimension stone industry blossomed, other considerations came into play. Quarry operators had to locate their business in an area with sufficient volume and quality of stone to make their venture economically feasible. They needed either a resident or importable labour force that, if not experienced in stonemasonry, could at least be trained to the task. Equally vital, the quarry had to lie on or near major transportation routes such as water, or later rail, to reach major stone markets in New England and Upper Canada. Unfortunately, New Brunswick's often inadequate and overpriced transportation systems throttled many an otherwise viable quarry operation.

4
QUARRYING TECHNIQUES AND STONEMASONRY TOOLS

Abandoned stone quarries are peaceful places. They usually become overgrown and part of the natural landscape, their sheltered configuration attracting birds and other wildlife. Buried among the unfinished stone blocks of old quarries, one often can unearth industrial artifacts: a steel wedge for breaking stone, say, or a quarry bar. These devices belong to the group of traditional implements known as stonemasonry tools.

Stonemasonry hand tools possess a mystique. Entire books have been devoted to their use and care. It could be due to the tools' appearance: a finely crafted stone chisel or mallet is a perfect marriage of form and function *(Figure 2)*. Maybe it is their whimsical names. (Try telling someone casually that neither a scutch nor a twibel hammer is suitable for striking a waster, and see what happens.) Or perhaps it is because they represent an era when the careful deliberate chiselling of stone was considered noisy, and when life appeared to pay heed to individuals.

The path of a stone from quarry face to finished product involves four stages. During the first century of the New Brunswick stone industry, all four steps were executed by hand, but by the 1860s steam-powered drills, saws and hoists had appeared at the larger operations. The four steps are:

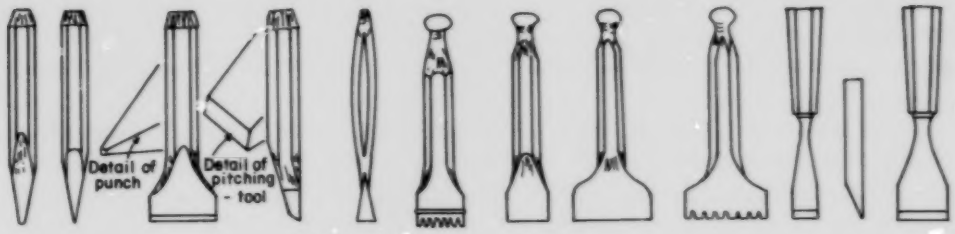
1. stone extraction, in which rough blocks of stone are removed from the quarry face

2. stone splitting, in which blocks are reduced to a manageable size

Figure 2

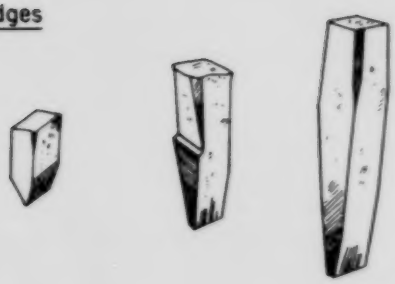
Typical Stonemason Tools

Chisels and Gouges

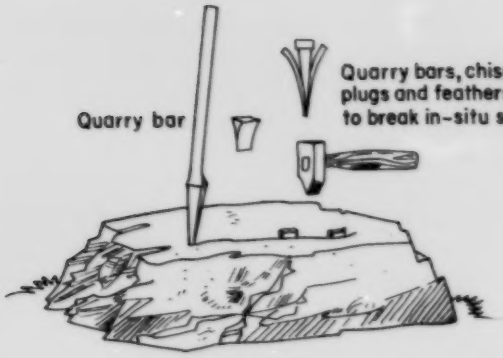


Plugs and Feathers

Wedges



Stonemason's Hammers



3. stone hoisting and/or conveying (this can occur before or after the second step)

4. stone finishing, in which the outer face is prepared according to one of several surface finishes.

The following account barely outlines the methods used in each stage. Please note that they apply mainly to the pre-1950 period, which happens to encompass most New Brunswick stone operations. Methods at the few provincial quarries active after 1950 are described under the individual operations.

Extraction

Methods of stone extraction differ with the type, natural fractures and hardness of the stone. Sandstone, a sedimentary rock, tends to have well defined bedding planes or layers. Wedges can be hammered into the layers more readily than into a massive, harder rock such as granite. Granite outcrops, on the other hand, can possess other natural fractures (e.g., joints) that serve much the same purpose. The plane of easiest splitting - be it a joint or bedding plane - is called a *rift*.

In some New Brunswick sandstone quarries, a rock face could be broken into regular blocks using a single light charge of black powder. More often, or when powder was unavailable, blocks were excavated manually.

Two methods existed for removing sandstone by hand. The first began with quarrymen using a pick to make grooves along the quarry face both parallel and perpendicular to the rift. Steel wedges were placed at intervals along the groove. They then were tapped gently and rhythmically in sequence until the rock fractured. During cooler weather, men sometimes inserted wooden wedges or boards into the groove and soaked them in water. The wet wood froze and expanded overnight, splitting the stone.

The second method involved drilling a series of shallow holes at 2- to 4-inch intervals, again in lines both perpendicular and parallel to the rift. Originally, holes were created manually using sharply pointed steel rods called *quarry bars*. Three men 'worked' a quarry bar: two alternately hammered the top as a third rotated the bar a quarter turn with each blow. After the introduction of mechanized tools, labourers employed drills powered by steam or air. Wedges inserted into the completed drillholes were hammered in succession to break the stone. One feature distinguishing a skilled from a mediocre quarry foreman was his ability to select the spacing and type of wedge so as to minimize inefficient or wasteful fracturing of the rock face.

New Brunswick granite operations made more extensive use of explosives than did the sandstone quarries. Blast holes were sunk to a depth of five or six feet and filled with just enough powder to create a crack when ignited. The crevice was then charged with more powder, and large blocks blasted out.

Splitting
Most stone has a preferred direction of natural splitting which, if ignored or mistreated, results in ragged divisions or outright disintegration. A good quarryman can 'read' the inner layering of each stone. He places either a wedge *(gad)* or a chisel against a stone block, then hammers the tool carefully until it bites properly into the surface. Stone, like wood, also must be seasoned. After being quarried, the rock slowly loses its internal moisture or 'quarry sap' through evaporation, and gradually hardens. Stone removed during the winter months and stored outside will be ruined; under cold conditions, moisture in the rock freezes, expands and causes fractures.

Most New Brunswick quarries ceased operations between November and May for lack of proper inside storage facilities. When circumstances forced the storage of some stone blocks over winter, workers would drill a deep hole into the centre of each block. The hole provided a spacious conduit for the 'sap', enabling the liquid to accumulate gradually and freeze without harming the rock.[2]

Hoisting and Conveying
Depending on the type of operation, rough quarry blocks were split to manageable sizes in a stone processing shed located at either the quarry or building site. In each case the blocks had to be lifted, hoisted, hauled or otherwise conveyed from one point to another. Considering that a granite block measuring only five feet in each direction averages thirteen tons, and that the equivalent in sandstone weighs ten tons, this was no easy task.

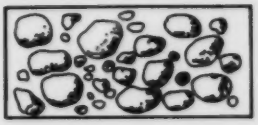
Methods of conveying stone varied greatly. In the smaller quarries, operators had to make up in imagination what they lacked in machinery. Typically, hoists consisted of little more than crowbars supplemented by rope, blocks and tackles cleverly jury-rigged to nearby tree trunks. Wooden carts or sleighs hauled by horse or oxen were used to move stones around the quarry.

Most commercial enterprises were necessarily more sophisticated. Some installed tramlines from one end of the quarry to the other, or from the quarry to the loading wharf. Others possessed steam-powered hoists and derricks. Even today, one can see derrick footings in a few abandoned quarries appearing as large square imprints in the bedrock. Standing beside them, one can almost envision the derrick operators swinging huge blocks of rock about the site, always aware of the vulnerable quarrymen below.

Finishing
After rough quarry blocks were reduced to sizes capable of being worked by hand, they were shaped and finished on the outer surface, and used to construct a building *(Figure 3)*. Stone finishing usually took place in a shed at or near the building site. The most common stone finish seen in New Brunswick is *rock-faced* or *quarry-faced*. As the name implies, this is a rough finish achieved by hammering the surface until it is only approximately flat. Rock-faced is the easiest and least expensive finish to produce and requires little skilled tooling. Other

Figure 3

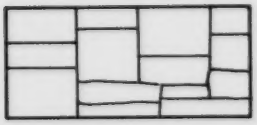
Stone Shape and Coursing Styles



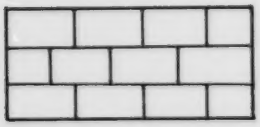
Field stone

Random rubble

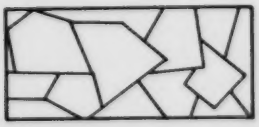
Coursed rubble



Cut stone, broken course



Cut stone, even course



Mosaic or "crazy stone"

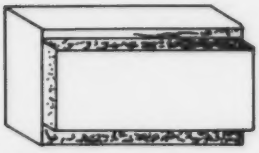
Figure 4

Typical Stone Finishes

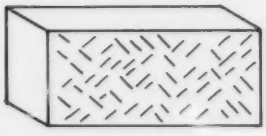
[see also photographs on pages 77-79]

Batted	Stone is tooled flat by chiselling a series of parallel vertical grooves. Width and spacing of grooves vary with size of chisel. Stone is often rubbed after being batted, creating a smoother finish.
Boasted	Stone is chiselled flat by holding the tool at an acute angle to the face, and hammering a pattern of long grooves. Groove marks can be made either at angles to each other, or all in same direction. Width and spacing of grooves vary with size of chisel.
Chisel-drafted margin	Margin of stone is chiselled in short parallel grooves to form a neat edge around the face.
Grid-tooled	Stone is tooled flat by chiselling many narrowly-spaced grooves in a grid pattern.
Rock-faced ashlar	Face is roughly hammered (also known as quarry-faced or hammer-faced).
Rusticated	Stone edges are chiselled away to form a right-angled margin, leaving the stone face projecting from the surface.
Sawn	Stone is cut flat with a saw. Saw marks often are visible.
Sparrow-pecked	Stone is chiselled flat by holding the tool at a right-angle to the face and hammering a pattern of 'pecked' holes.
Veneer (Cladding)	Stone is cut into thin (usually 2-4 inches) slabs of veneer or cladding using a diamond saw. Length and width of slab are variable. Veneer is affixed to a load-bearing wall of brick or concrete blocks, using non-ferrous or galvanized metal anchor ties.
Vermiculated	Stone is tooled to form a pattern of deep interconnected grooves resembling worm holes.

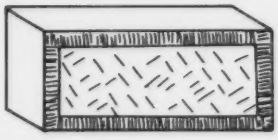
rock-faced ashlar



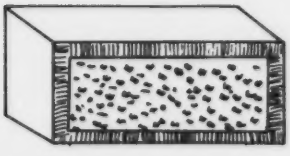
rusticated



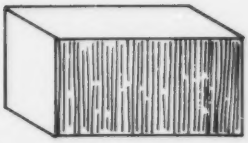
boasted



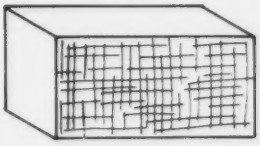
boasted (with chisel-drafted margins)



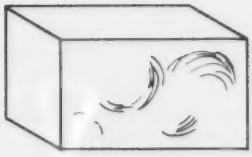
sparrow-pecked (with chisel-drafted margins)



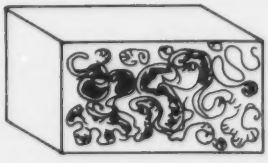
batted



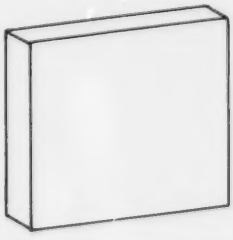
grid-tooled



sawn



vermiculated



4" veneer

stone finishes found on local buildings include batted, boasted, vermiculated, sparrow-pecked and rusticated *(Figure 4)*.

Hand finishing of dimension stone was done with mallets and an assortment of batting tools, drags, gouges, punches and other chisel-like instruments *(Figure 2)*. Just as softwood and hardwood species of wood tend to require different cabinetry tools, so are some stonemasonry tools cast and formed differently for shaping sandstone, marble and granite.

Indeed, the sandstone and granite industries on the whole maintained a strong tradition of separate identities. Stonemasons seldom 'travelled' between rock types: one was either a sandstone man or a granite man. With few exceptions, quarry operators and stone merchants also preferred to handle either sandstone or granite, not both. Interestingly, the split between the two stone types holds even in the scientific profession where 'soft rock' geologists deal with sandstone and other sedimentary rocks, leaving the study of granitic and related rocks to 'hard rock' geologists.

5
THE STONEWORKERS

The final group of terms to be defined here relates to the stoneworkers themselves. *Quarryman* has two meanings. One definition relates to a person who labours in the quarry, excavating stone from bedrock. The second is a general term meaning someone who is involved in the quarrying business. *Stoneworker* designates anyone who handles dimension stone in any capacity.

A *stonecutter* cuts the rough stone blocks into smaller pieces at either the quarry or building site. *Stonemason* is an ambiguous term: some sources use it strictly to define a man who lays stone, while others apply it more widely to anyone capable of cutting, laying or carving stone. A *stone polisher* works in the granite sheds, polishing granite slabs or pillars.

Stonecarvers are the elite among stoneworkers. They are artists as much as craftsmen, skilled in turning a plain block of stone into a sculptured piece covered with motifs depicting grapes, leaves, beasts, gargoyles or the human form. Unfortunately, the scope of this publication does not permit detailed discussion of New Brunswick's stonecarvers, some of whom ranked with the best in North America.

ENDNOTES FOR CHAPTER I

1. Whitehead 1988 p 5
2. Roy LeBlanc, Shediac, pers. comm.

CHAPTER II

Earliest Stoneworkings in New Brunswick

1
INTRODUCTION

The New Brunswick dimension stone industry dawned very slowly indeed. Two and a half centuries intervened between the arrival of the first Europeans in the late 1500s and the inception of a full fledged industry around 1855. During those 250 years the province passed repeatedly between French and English contenders for the territory. Each swing of ownership entailed fierce battles that gave settlers (and the resident Natives) no peace. Nor did the wars supply much incentive to indulge in the lengthy practise of stonemasonry. Dwellings, churches and defense barricades made of wood far outnumbered those made of stone.

Yet the European immigrants could not have survived, had they been faint hearted. Isolated instances of stone quarrying did take place across the province before 1850: a small church here, a croft home there, also the occasional gaol. Even geographic names reveal the settlers' awareness of stone in their new environment - titles such as Grindstone Island *(Isle-des-meules)*, Marble Cove, Red Rapids (called after nearby outcrops of red sandstone), Rockport and Stonehaven.

This chapter discusses the initial era of stone quarrying and architecture in New Brunswick. The period is divided into four sections beginning with the pre-European period involving New Brunswick's original inhabitants. Thereafter came the French Period (1604-1763), Planter-Loyalist Period (1763-1810) and Colonization Period (1810-1850). Each possessed a distinct assemblage of stone structures and quarrying practices. Over time, these assemblages melded to create the basis from which the stone industry evolved.

2
PRE-EUROPEAN PERIOD

Stoneworking in New Brunswick began thousands of years ago with its Native people. At Belyea's Cove on Washademoak Lake, ancestors of the Maliseet excavated chalcedony to make into arrowheads and other tools. The ancient 'quarry' site lies adjacent to a workshop area filled with artifacts that have since become buried under a landslide.[1] Another documented pre-European quarry site was situated along Tomogonops River where Indians excavated pipestone from deposits of a fine-grained metamorphic rock called sericite schist.[2] The river obtained its name from the Indian word *tumagenopsk* meaning 'the pipestone place'.[3]

The New Brunswick Museum in Saint John has several examples of Maliseet stone pipes from the 1880s decorated with beautifully wrought carvings of plants, snowshoes and animals.[4] The stone looks very similar to schist from the Tomogonops River site. Schistose pipe fragments in fact appear throughout the province, indicating that the Indians favoured this particular rock as pipestone material.

Utopia Medallion

Mystery surrounds another instance of early New Brunswick stonecarving: the Utopia Medallion. In 1863 a stonemason named James Laney uncovered an oval piece of granite near Lake Utopia in southwest New Brunswick. He carried it home in a rowboat and, upon removing the moss and dirt, found that one surface was sculpted with a human profile that looked decidedly Indian.[5] Laney was intrigued by his find, but his wife said it 'glowered at her' and forced him to sell the carving to another man.

Shortly after its discovery the Utopia Medallion prompted a buzz of speculation in the local and British press. Some said it was an Indian carving, whereas others thought that it depicted the head of an Indian. The medallion is now cited as being perhaps the oldest European sculpture in Canada. Experts believe it was made by one of the French settlers who spent the 1604-5 winter on St. Croix Island west of Saint John, trying to avoid starvation and the unaccustomed cold. The carver, said one historian, was forced to spend a 'dreary winter' and created the medallion as a 'congenial means of passing the too abundant time'.[6] And whose profile is on the Utopia Medallion? We don't know for certain, but it is said to be of the colony leader Pierre du Gua (Sieur de Monts), or perhaps his associate, Samuel de Champlain.[7]

3
FRENCH PERIOD 1604-1763

The St. Croix Island colony represents the first European settlement in Acadia and the start of what historians term the French Period. For the next 150 years Acadia became the site of repeated hostilities as Britain and France fought over her possession.*

Among the Sieur de Monts crew were several stonecutters including, presumably, the man who carved the Utopia Medallion.[8] Survivors from the de Monts group left St. Croix Island in the spring of 1605, moved across the Bay of Fundy to the Annapolis Valley and established a second colony named Port Royal. There, someone carved a commemorative stone tablet that British sailors destroyed when they ransacked the village in 1613.[9] A 1701 reference to "Pierres de l'ancienne

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* Acadia encompassed what is now New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick did not become a distinct colony until after being separated from Nova Scotia in 1784.

Esglise qui a été brusleé par les anglois" at Port Royal suggests that the village also held a stone church.[10]

A few decades after the 1613 fall of Port Royal, French trader and explorer Nicolas Denys established a series of fishing and trading posts along the Acadian coast. One was situated on the north side of Bathurst Harbour at Ferguson's Point where Denys reportedly built a coarse red sandstone house sometime in the 1850s or 60s.[11] Quarried stone has been found at Ferguson's Point,[12] and could be remnants of what likely was the first stone house in New Brunswick.

Burnt Church

While in Nepisiguit, Nicolas Denys wrote his famous *Description Geographique et Historique, et Histoire Naturelle de l'Amerique Septentrionale.* He returned to France in 1672 to arrange for its publication, leaving son Richard in command of the family holdings. Richard Denys - otherwise known as Sieur de Fronsac - subsequently erected New Brunswick's first stone church.

In 1689 Richard Denys wrote that he had built himself a house of freestone, and begun another for his men.[13] Debate still exists as to the location of the homes. Some historians situate them on Miramichi River across from Beaubears Island.[14] A more recent study argues that Fronsac's settlement lay on the north side of Miramichi River near the present-day village of Burnt Church.[15] The settlement, says the study, also possessed a stone church built around 1690.[16]

The Denys church lasted for about seventy years until a British colonel, James Murray, set it afire in 1758: hence 'Burnt Church'. Murray wrote a letter praising the church as being 'very handsome' then destroyed the entire settlement in keeping with Britain's campaign to eliminate all French communities on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.[17] His compatriot, Captain Hervey Smythe, sketched the little cluster of buildings just before the conflagration. The sketch became the basis of an etching, a copy of which is in the Lord Beaverbrook Gallery in Fredericton.

In 1816 Micmacs in the Burnt Church area asked their priest if they could erect a second stone church over the old site. Mgr. Plessis attempted to discourage them, pleading the difficulty of obtaining lime for mortar. Nonetheless, construction went ahead and, in autumn 1819, Father Thomas Cook held mass in the partly finished church.[18] The walls, however, were so unsound that the entire structure had to be demolished and replaced by a wooden church.[19] A visitor to Burnt Church in 1845 wrote that he could still see stone foundations of the original 1690 church. Today, archaeologists believe the site is buried somewhere beneath a parking lot.[20]

Where did masons find stone to build the freestone houses and church mentioned by Fronsac? Historical records tell us nothing, but an older Neguac resident recalls hearing of a quarry near Burnt Church that was used to provide stone for foundations in Neguac.[21] Without further evidence to the contrary we can only surmise that the earliest Acadians, like their descendents, used local stone.

The 1758 destruction of Burnt Church was a New World echo of the Seven Years' War between France and Britain. The conflict lasted officially from 1756 to 1763, although hostilities originated two years earlier along the Ohio River in the United States. One tragic consequence of the war was the Acadian Expulsions. Despite Acadian insistence to the contrary, Nova Scotian Governor Charles Lawrence - a confirmed francophobe - maintained that they could not be neutral non-participants in the battle and thus constituted a threat to Britain. Thousands of French Acadians were evicted from their lands and houses in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick between 1755 and 1763. Some escaped capture by hiding in the woods. Others hijacked their exile ship and turned for home; but most scattered to France, the Channel Islands, Louisiana, and Falkland Islands.

The turning point of Acadian fortunes in New Brunswick - the point at which the deportations began, the French Period ended and the land we call New Brunswick fell permanently into British hands - came with the defeat of Fort Beauséjour early in 1755.

Fort Beauséjour

Fort Beauséjour is situated at Aulac near Sackville on the Chignecto Peninsula. French soldiers built the fortifications in 1750-51 using field stone to make foundations for the wooden superstructures. When the British captured the site in 1755 they renamed it Fort Cumberland and upgraded some of the buildings using blocks of cut stone.[22]

British occupation lasted until 1768, after which the buildings were boarded up and the garrison withdrawn. The War of 1812 produced a flurry of fort renovations in accordance with New Brunswick's perceived strategic importance. After the war the government abandoned the site altogether, leaving the local people to salvage and scavange what they wished.[23] It has since (1919) obtained recognition as New Brunswick's first National Historic Site and been fully restored.

For many early New Brunswick stone buildings, we can only guess at the material's provenance. Not so with Fort Beauséjour. History has left us two solid pieces of evidence describing where the British obtained their cut stone blocks. A 1761 report by British engineer Robert G. Bruce relates that the fort "is happily circumstanced with regard to Materials for Building in Masonry as the whole of the hill upon which it is situated abounds with exceedingly good freestone".[24] Bruce verifies his words with a map showing the quarry site about a half a mile northeast of the main fort.[25]

It was, in fact, far harder to find qualified stonemasons than stone. During the summer of 1755 the British had to import masons and other tradesmen from Boston, employing them on contract until the autumn of 1757. Later, the British used Acadian prisoners interned at Chignecto.[26] This last point raises the much-debated issue of whether the Acadians were or were not trained stoneworkers.

Several scholars suggest that early Acadians had a minimal tradition of stone architecture. Certainly, they neither worked quarries nor practised stonemasonry to any degree until the mid-1800s. Little wonder. The tumultuous events characterizing the first half of the eighteenth century precluded the regular production of anything so permanent as a stone dwelling or church. And even at that, records do show several instances of Acadian stoneworking, the Utopia Medallion and Burnt Church settlement being two examples.

Perhaps the strongest indication of past Acadian stoneworking practices are the modern-day Acadians themselves. Until recently, French communities at Memramcook and on the Acadian Peninsula boasted a remarkable stonemasonry tradition - one shared by few anglophone communities in the province. When interviewing people throughout New Brunswick, the author noted repeatedly the strong awareness and love of stone in the Acadian population and, conversely, a scarcity of the same among the English.

4
PLANTER AND LOYALIST PERIOD 1755-c. 1810

The French Period in Canada ceased officially with the 1763 Treaty of Paris ending the Seven Years' War. In New Brunswick it finished earlier. With the defeat of Fort Beauséjour in 1755 followed three years later by the fall of Fort Louisburg in Nova Scotia, Acadia fell into British possession. The next seventy years saw dramatic change and upheaval in New Brunswick. A summary account of events is necessary to give the context in which the provincial dimension stone industry achieved its first tentative roots.

Deportations continued until 1763. Then, with the perversity of politics, Acadians were allowed to return provided that they took an oath of allegiance. Nova Scotia, meanwhile, had invited New England Planters to assume ownership of Acadian properties around Chignecto, shamelessly advertising the confiscated lands as having been "cultivated for more than a hundred years past and never fail of crops, nor need manuring".[27] Most returning French were forced to move north to the Baie des Chaleurs, Restigouche or Grand Falls regions.

Next came the American Revolution that lasted from 1775 until 1783 and helped to shape New Brunswick destiny. Britain's defeat prompted thousands of Loyalists to flee northward across the border, fearful of persecution from the victorious revolutionaries. The first boatload of Loyalists arrived in Saint John in the spring of 1783. Despite a total lack of preparation for the newcomers, further waves of immigrants entered the area and indeed much of eastern Canada during the next few years. Loyalist leaders in the Maritimes persuaded Britain to create a separate colony in 1784 by dividing Nova Scotia into an east and west portion. The new western colony was named New Brunswick, and Fredericton appointed as its capital.

Stone Buildings 1770s-1810s

Few stone buildings were erected between the 1770s and 1810. After throwing up a wooden dwelling, most Planters and Loyalists had their hands full clearing the wilderness, growing crops and generally attempting to survive in the new and strange land. The New Englanders, unlike the British immigrants who arrived later, had little remaining tradition of stoneworking.

Military Buildings

Not surprisingly, a number of military fortifications were erected during the Planter-Loyalist Period. Several were made partly or wholly of stone.

The French 'threat' initially spurred British authorities to rebuild Fort Beauséjour in the late 1750s. As the century wore on, military concern and fortification efforts gradually shifted westward to counteract potential American expansionism. Work began on Fort Howe at the mouth of Saint John River in the late 1770s resulting in a group of structures including two stone magazines erected in 1793 and 1802 (and later torn down in 1944).[28] Other Fort Howe buildings were demolished in 1859 to obtain stone for paving Main Street in Saint John, prior to a visit by the Prince of Wales.[29]

British fear of American aggression became fully realized when the War of 1812 broke out. By then, however, New Brunswick had developed a close economic union with its New England trading partners and had no wish to jeopardize the relationship. Provincial defense efforts consequently were more political than practical. Authorities made desultory repairs to Fort Beauséjour and, in a nicely visible move, erected a prominent stone Martello Tower on the outskirts of Saint John *[33]*.*

The Carleton Martello Tower has been described as "among the least useful of all [Martello Towers] in British North America".[30] Intended to protect the town during the War of 1812, the structure remained unfinished until after the war ended. It never did see hostile action and still stands on a hill overlooking west Saint John, the central attraction of a National Historic Site bearing its name.

Houses

The earliest documented Loyalist residence made of stone belonged to a lawyer, Amos Botsford. Botsford received land west of Sackville in 1783 and, within the year, built a stone mansion on Dorchester Island overlooking Shepody Bay.[31] Where did the stone come from? No one knows, and the house no longer exists to provide evidence. Two rocky ridges north of the old site might have supplied the building stone, or it could have come from across the river at Rockland, later a major quarrying community.[32] Some sources suggest that Botsford imported

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* Italicized numbers in square brackets will appear throughout Volume I. They refer to the entry numbers of buildings described in Volume II.

his stonemasons from Britain.[33] In the 1770s, however, a group of Yorkshire stonemasons moved to the Aulac district.[34] One man, Thomas Keillor, constructed several stone houses in the area and might have worked on Botsford's home.[35] Keillor's son John later built a stone house in Dorchester *[83]*.

In 1783 Ensign Thomas Gill and others of the disbanded Maryland Loyalist Corps received a land grant in what is now Lower St. Marys near Fredericton. Gill arrived in September 1783 and, five years later, erected a stone dwelling on his portion of the grant.[36] The house is thought to be the oldest intact stone building in New Brunswick *[81]*. Its stone probably came from nearby.

Around the same time that Gill was building his home, a Reverend Samuel Andrews arrived in St. Andrews from Connecticut. He helped town residents construct their first church, then bought land on nearby Minister Island and around 1790 erected himself a small stone house.[37] The cottage today stands in a grove of trees, a short distance from the other, grander stone structures on the island *[95]*.

In Saint John, a stone house fronting Market Square was sold at public auction in September 1797, and so must have been built earlier.[38] A November 1800 newspaper carried an advertisement for another house in Saint John: "To be sold, That large commodious Stone-Dwelling house in Prince William Street, now the occupation of Colin Campbell".[39] Grimross Island at Gagetown upriver from Saint John is the site of another Loyalist stone house, built of native stone between 1808 and 1811 by James Peter.[40] The so-called Mount House, now in ruins, has received voluminous archival attention aimed more at fixing its derivation - French or English - than at assessing its masonry significance.

The foregoing buildings demonstrate the limited use of stone during the Planter-Loyalist Period. Quarries generally were small openings worked sporadically and only for specific structures. During the next period in New Brunswick history, the profile of stone buildings and quarries attained larger and more exciting proportions.

5
COLONIZATION PERIOD c. 1810-1850

After nearly two centuries of constant hostilities between the various contestors for New Brunswick, the province finally began to experience some peace around 1815. The War of 1812 ended that year, as did the lengthy Napoleonic Wars in Europe. Both conflicts left Britain in a state of severe economic depression. The country was crowded with unemployed and landless people for whom emigration seemed the answer to their problems. From 1815 to 1820 the British government provided financial aid to pioneers and so initiated what became New Brunswick's fourth historical era: the Colonization Period.

The period saw a tremendous population growth in the province. Thousands of Scots, Irish and English immigrants arrived between 1815 and the 1840s, most

having crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the holds of lumber ships that arrived from New Brunswick bearing timber. Settlers distributed themselves about the province in hundreds of communities giving them names - e.g., Perth, Cardigan, Kent and Brighton - that bespoke their native town or county back home.

Thus did the New Brunswick pattern of settlement emerge between 1815 and 1850. The era also saw the burgeoning of a lucrative timber trade, the coming of Responsible Government and the first railroads. Granted, life was far from perfect: social assistance did not exist, and disparities between the wealthy and poor remained cavernous. Government land policies wavered, and official dealings with landholders ranged from the incompetent to the corrupt. Still, it was by comparison an age of harmony, one conducive to encouraging the pursuit of permanence. Relative peace brought relative security. Circumstances at last were ripe for the beginnings of a dimension stone industry.

Stone Buildings 1810-1850

The Loyalists came to New Brunswick already having spent several generations in North America. Conversely, immigrants of the Colonization Period arrived fresh from Europe, full of old country practices such as stonemasonry. They erected an unprecedented number of private and public buildings during the first few decades after their arrival and helped to lay the foundation for the New Brunswick stone business.

We shall never know exactly how many stone buildings were built during this era. For every structure that remains, several more disintegrated ages ago. The countryside still holds the remnants of homes and churches visible only as crumbled foundations in deserted fields.

The Shore Home on Shore's Island near Fredericton is one of the few former stone stuctures for which documentary and photographic evidence still exists.[41] Captain George Shore of the 104th Regiment erected the home sometime before 1825. His friends called it Shore's Folly, and its stone reportedly came from Rockland Siding near Douglas.[42] Shore's Folly was a sumptuous abode with brass railings and mahogany stairs, all of which deteriorated rapidly after its copper roof was removed in World War One.[43] The dismantled stones became part of a causeway built to the island in the 1970s.[44]

Some anecdotal evidence has been found concerning the John McLean home at Cumberland Point on Grand Lake. The two-storey house was built in 1821 of stone from Goat Island and elsewhere in the vicinity. It served as a training depot for local militia men and, later, as a makeshift Baptist church before collapsing in the late nineteenth century.[45]

The above facts notwithstanding, detailed information on demolished buildings is rare. Instead, we must rely on upon present structures to analyse what early New Brunswickers chose to erect of stone rather than wood before the 1850s. Five

categories emerge: military buildings, gaols, churches, residences and miscellaneous.

Military Buildings
All three military complexes of the Planter-Loyalist Period - Fort Howe, Fort Beauséjour and Carleton Tower - are now National Historic Sites. A fourth National Historic Site of military significance lies in downtown Frdericton. It is called the Military Compound and comprises three buildings: a Soldiers Barracks, Guard House and Officers Quarters that were begun in 1826, 1827 and 1839 respectively. The stuctures have been restored and renovated *[34,35]*.

Canada's oldest military building still in use lies adjacent to The Barrack Green in east Saint John. When built around 1821 it closely resembled the Soldiers Barracks of Fredericton. Renovations done after the Great Saint John Fire of 1877 have altered the third floor substantially. Since 1966 the former military storehouse has been occupied by HMCS *Brunswicker*.[46]

An old Block House erected at Edmundston in 1841 is one of the few recorded instances we have of stone use in northwest New Brunswick during this period. Like some Fort Beauséjour buildings, it comprised a ground floor of stone overlain by a superstructure of wood. After fire destroyed the fort in 1868,[47] the salvaged stones were used as causeway material across Madawaska River.

Gaols
Without a doubt, nineteenth century New Brunswick gaols were designed to punish, not rehabilitate. Their cells were tiny, stone-lined, poorly heated and often windowless. Standing inside one today, it is hard to imagine any but the most desperate or innured individuals daring to risk incarceration. Stone gaols erected during the Colonization Period were situated at Newcastle (1829), St. Andrews *[9]*, Fredericton *[7]*, Kingston *[8]*, Saint John (two gaols, both begun around 1840) and Hopewell Cape *[5]*. All but those in Newcastle and Saint John remain standing; Kingston gaol has since been relocated to Hampton.

The Fredericton, Kingston and one of the Saint John gaols were among the first buildings to be made of New Brunswick granite. (The oldest granite structure was a Commercial Bank built in 1838-9 and destroyed during the Great Fire of 1877.)[48] The Newcastle, Hopewell Cape and other Saint John gaols were made of sandstone. Stone finishing on the granite gaols is positively spartan - the masonry equivalent of roughly sawn spruce planks - and the sandstone buildings look little better. For early gaols, charm obviously ranked as the least of architectural considerations.

The choice of granite or sandstone depended on both quarry proximity and stone quality. Fredericton and Kingston gaols, for instance, lay within a day of the Hampstead granite quarries opened in 1839 whereas the available sandstone deposits were of adequate but lesser quality. Hopewell Cape and Newcastle gaols lay far from granite, yet close to good quality sandstone quarries.

One of the two Saint John gaols was situated at Courtenay Bay and made of Hampstead granite.[49] It served as the provincial penitentiary until the erection of Dorchester Penitentiary in 1880, and was demolished in the 1930s. The second building, Saint John County Gaol, sat on King Street behind the County Court House *[1]* and was made of sandstone (although authorities had considered using granite).[50] The stone came from John Partelow's land on the north bank of Little River, which empties into Saint John River.[51] Both the county gaol and an adjacent sandstone registry office (c. 1850s) were recently demolished.[52] Their dismantled stone blocks are now piled behind construction fencing in downtown Saint John.

Churches

New Brunswick's oldest extant stone church is something of a landmark in Saint John. St. John Church (also called Stone Church) has figured on the city skyline since the 1820s, its intricate stone minarets contrasting sharply with the surrounding architecture *[41]*. The building is one of the few in New Brunswick made of ballast material from Britain rather than of local stone.

St. John Church was not the first stone church in the province. The chapel at Burnt Church mentioned earlier had been built more than a century previously, and in 1816-17 Acadians at Caraquet erected a stone church that remained in use for fifty years. The Caraquet church was torn down in 1870 and its stones used to build the convent that currently sits alongside the original church site *[73]*.

Ecclesiastical stone architecture in New Brunswick halted between the erection of Stone Church in the mid-1820s and the 1840s. Then came a spate of activity: Christ Church Cathedral *[46]* and Christ Church Parish Church *[47]* in Fredericton; two Charlotte County chapels - one on Grand Manan Island *[51]* and one in Chamcook *[52]* - and St-Thomas Church in St-Joseph *[60]*. A few others appeared in the 1850s: Immaculate Conception in Saint John *[42]*, St. John Evangelist in Nashwaaksis *[50]* and St-Pierre aux Liens in Caraquet *[72]*, for example.

Excepting the Stone Church, material for these buildings came mostly from within thirty or forty miles of the church. The quality of stonemasonry ranged from modest to magnificent, the latter not always appearing in the larger edifices. Quoins and trim stone usually were finely tooled. In some churches the walls also were tooled; in others the finishing was rougher.

These few buildings seem to have been the only stone churches to grace the countryside before the 1870s. New Brunswickers probably found that coping with secular life left little time for producing elaborate religious facilities. Wooden churches - quickly built and easily maintained - more than satisfied their spiritual requirements for the while. Not until later did circumstances combine to create a more visible and widespread stone ecclesiastical architecture.

Houses

The greatest number of stone buildings to appear during the Colonization Period was private dwellings. Between 1810 and 1840 a veritable 'stone housing boom' took place in New Brunswick. Of the two dozen surviving stone houses built before 1900, seventy per cent arose during those decades.

Several homes were made of field stone: rounded boulders of standstone, shale or granite extracted from nearby fields, roughly split or not as the owner desired, and randomly affixed with lime mortar and plaster. One such dwelling is the Pearson (Rankine) House at Apohaqui, built in the early 1820s by brothers Thomas and John Pearson.[53] Most early 1800s stone residences, however, were made of quarried sandstone: finely tooled and revealing fair stonemasonry skills *[82-91]*. Some are extremely plain whereas others are more sophisticated. In most instances the stone face has been coarsely boasted to a flat surface, and its edges finely chiselled. Both the stone finishing technique and the style of these homes typify architectural standards of the day.

Why did stone house construction blossom between 1810 and 1840 and then decline? There are two answers, one being architectural. Late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century buildings tended to follow one of two styles: Palladian or Neoclassical. Both displayed the classical tradition of proportion and symmetry, uncluttered by excessive ornamentation and detail. Stone as a medium was well suited to the clean lines of such designs. Beginning in the 1850s and 60s, the much more ornate Gothic Revival and Second Empire styles came into vogue. The complex detailing demanded by post-1850s architects was far simpler and less expensive to render in wood than in stone.

But architectural trend is only part of the story. The other reason that stone house construction declined around 1840 was human nature. Because Britain lacked large timber stands, Britons had developed a tradition of erecting brick or stone dwellings. After moving to New Brunswick, many immigrants continued the practice - for a time, and finances permitting. Men would have brought their stonemasonry tools from the old country and, when confronted with an outcrop of rock and a looming swath of forest, would have chosen what they knew best: stoneworking.

Within a decade, things changed. Children of the immigrants grew up in a lumbering environment. Like the Loyalists before them, they came to appreciate the ease and speed of timber construction. Wood, too, proved to be a cheaper material than stone. Stone homes became viewed as a time-consuming and costly luxury reserved for the wealthy. By the 1850s the emphasis on stone architecture in the province had shifted from private residences to public buildings.

Miscellaneous Buildings
Military buildings, gaols, houses and churches account for most but not all stone architecture produced during this period. Other stone buildings also arose, the majority being public administrative offices whose elevated functions demanded an imposing and durable structure. Each one demonstrates a high standard of architecture and stonemasonry, as evidenced by the fact that they are still intact and, in most cases, in use some 160 years after their construction.

Examples of public buildings from this period include Province Hall *[17]*, Kings College *[36]*, Government House *[15]* and Saint John County Court House *[1]*. Perhaps the most surprising of the group is Kings College. It was placed atop a Fredericton hill and for decades represented a solitary stone bastion of 'higher education' amidst an otherwise rather unsophisticated society.

Nestled amongst such lofty edifices, both literally and figuratively, was the tiny Number 2 Fire Hall *[21]* that in 1840 was erected flush against the County Court House. Evidence suggests that its walls were of imported stone, left over and stockpiled after construction of the adjacent court house. Why was such a prosaic building made of masonry? Perhaps it was civic pride. During any large scale fire (and Saint John had many) it surely would be a matter of honour that, when all around was collapsing, the fire hall would stand unvanquished to the end.

Half a province northeast of the fire hall is the Douglastown marine hospital *[39]*, another stone building anomolous for its time and fitting none of the above categories. It was built in 1830 by one of the men responsible for erecting Government House a year earlier.

6
ACTIVE QUARRIES: 1700s-1850s
A tendency exists in heritage lore to describe New Brunswick stone buildings as having been made of 'ballast material from Britain'. Romantic, but untrue. Small yet adequate outcrops of dimension stone protrude at many locales throughout the province. Often one can find rock within several miles of a building that is so close in colour and mineralogy to stone in the building's walls that invoking a ballast origin is both unnecessary and implausible. Occasionally, an old quarry site even can be seen beside the building itself, as is the case with Bell Inn *[82]*. We will never know how many quarries were opened and abandoned before 1850, but seemingly there were many. Immigrants - particularly the Scots and Irish - had the knowledge to work stone and approached it in the same assured manner as people today might work a sandpit.

Old quarries usually become obscured by vegetation and rockfalls and, after a hundred years, are difficult to locate. Fortunately, the archival record is more durable and provides us with surprisingly detailed information on some pre-1850s quarries. The quarries coincided with regions of greatest habitation and lay either near navigable waterways or within easy carting distance of the community or building being serviced.

New Brunswickers exploited a wide range of stone types during this fledgling stage of the stone industry, more so than in later years. Granite quarries operated at Hampstead from 1839 onwards (see Chapter VI), and slate quarries opened briefly in north and south New Brunswick. Sandstone quarries existed in profusion in each district, reflecting the stone's quality, ease of working and province-wide distribution. Crystalline limestone also was quarried before 1850. The deposits occurred near Saint John and were easily worked; however, their pyrite impurities and fracture pattern hindered the extraction of large, clean blocks. Saint John limestone consequently was worked primarily for the manufacture of lime and crushed aggregate. Buildings made primarily of limestone as dimension stone were constructed only after the 1850s and are discussed in Chapter III.

Slate

New Brunswick has had few slate quarries worked for dimension stone purposes. In 1829 immigrants from the Isle of Arran moved to Restigouche County and built sod huts with slate roofs.[54] Their choice of sod rather than wood or stone suggests that they lacked money to buy imported slate shingles. Nor would they have hauled slate with them from Arran. We can only assume that the slates were quarried locally, perhaps from the 'extensive slate quarry' reported at Green Stone Mountain near the mouth of Upsalquitch River.[55] Conversely, the slates might have come from a slate quarry located along Officers Brook immediately across Restigouche River from Campbellton.[56]

Another early slate quarry was opened beside Tetagouche River, half a mile from where it meets Nepisiguit Bay. The quarry lay near property belonging to a Gloucester County magistrate, Hugh Munro.

> A short distance in the rear of Mr. Munro's, are two excellent Quarries; one of hard durable Freestone; the other of fine blue slate. The slate quarry appears to be very extensive,...Several excavations have been lately made, and from them, has the Court House, at Bathurst, been roofed. As the slate and stone are unquestionably of an excellent description, these quarries may yet become a very valuable acquisition.[57]

The court house no longer exists. It would be interesting to know whether Munro's home was made of freestone and roofed with the slate, but it too has disappeared.

In 1839 a government official reported a slate quarry on a road near Tobique River.[58] This may be the same operation referred to later as being 'a very fine slate for roofing purposes' located near the confluence of the Tobique and Saint John rivers.[59] A more definitive account of slate quarrying comes from an autobiography written by William T. Baird who lived in Woodstock in 1860 and

erected a hotel there. Said Baird: "The stone for the cellar walls - much of it slate in large slabs - I had quarried in Jacksontown." [60]

Two slate quarries reportedly existed in Albert County, according to an 1862 map.[61] Nothing in the geological or other literature has ever mentioned these operations, and there is reason to suspect they actually may have been sandstone quarries. Another vague reference to early slate use comes from a letter written in 1923 by Reverend Joseph Trudel of Bay du Vin.

> I have in my possession a good sundial that I believe very old - it is made of a piece of slate [one inch thick and] 8'x8'. There are two names written on it, i.e. J. Horn on top, E. Cormack inside of figures.... [It] was found in the cellar of an old stone house on the Miramichi.[62]

Trudel's letter is intriguing on several counts. Was the slate from New Brunswick? Was E. Cormack related to Peter Cormack, a noted Saint John stonecutter and marbleworker in the 1850s to 1870s? And which stone house on the Miramichi did Trudel mean?

An American visitor to Baie des Chaleurs in 1853 writes that slate and grindstones (made of sandstone) are 'chief exportations' from the Bathurst region. He seems to have been misinformed on the former item, for New Brunswick trade returns show no slate exports leaving the province at this time.[63] Grindstone exports were another matter. As we shall see, the New Brunswick grindstone industry played a formative role in the evolution of the dimension stone industry.

Sandstone

New Brunswick's grindstone industry is so interlinked with the development of its sandstone quarries that any discussion of one involves the other. Having said that, it also must be stated that the grindstone industry is long, complex and justifies an entire book.[64] Grindstones are mentioned here only as they pertain to our present subject.

Many of the same features characterizing good dimension stone - a fine and even grain, durable, easy to extract but capable of hardening when seasoned - also make for good grindstone. In addition, the highest quality grindstones have uniformly fine sand grains that are cemented just firmly enough to hold together, yet are able to be gradually rubbed off when placed in contact with steel or iron.

Certain sandstone stratigraphies in New Brunswick are ideal grindstone material, and geologists have even named one the Millstone Grit Formation. It is no coincidence, therefore, that three of New Brunswick's four sandstone quarrying centres produced grindstones as well as dimension stone. The four centres are

Baie des Chaleurs, Northumberland County (particularly along Miramichi River), Fredericton and southeast New Brunswick.

Baie des Chaleurs

When viewed from a distance, the Baie des Chaleurs shoreline between Clifton and Grande-Anse appears as one long cliff featuring flat-lying exposures of shale and sandstone *(Figure 7)*. For over a century the sandstone deposits supported grindstone quarries that in their day acquired an enviable reputation across eastern North America. A few grindstone quarries also yielded building stone. It is to provide a background for this production that we now review the early grindstone history of Baie des Chaleurs.

Acadian inhabitants of the bay gave Grindstone Cape *(Cap-des-meules)* its name and were the first people to make grindstones in the area. Documents show that a Caraquet merchant named Pierre Landry shipped grindstones to clients in Nepisiguit in 1800;[65] the grindstones likely were manufactured for Landry by other Acadians.

In 1832 Cooney described the shore between Bathurst and Caraquet as containing several excellent grindstone quarries.[66] 'Considerable quantities' of grindstones were being shipped from Grande-Anse to Quebec in 1837.[67] Records from the Port of Caraquet in 1850 even identify two grindstone shippers - Cormier and Boutilier - although not the location of their quarries.[68]

English New Brunswickers and Americans entered the scene around the 1840s, manufacturing grindstones at New Bandon and Clifton for steady markets in Boston, New York, Connecticut and Philadelphia. One of the largest grindstone quarries was in New Bandon.

> The cliffs [at New Bandon] rise perpendicularly 80 feet above the tide; the stone is found at twenty feet from the top of the cliffs, on a sort of shelf. At this place about sixty men are employed, who produce about eight hundred tons of [grind]stones each season, for which they are paid at the rate of seven and a half dollars per ton.[69]

After 1840 the Baie des Chaleurs grindstones story grows convoluted. A dozen companies became involved in a game of musical quarries. In 1844 a Mr. Sutherland sold his grindstone property at Stonehaven to Sprague, Soule & Company of Boston. This firm operated quarries there until 1863, at which date they sold out to Messrs. Read & Seaman. The Reads (who had operated grindstone quarries in Cumberland Bay since the early 1800s) leased quarries at New Bandon from about 1865 to 1871. The workings subsequently fell to Lombard & Company of Boston in 1906, the same company that earlier had controlled quarries at Grande-Anse, which were *actually* being worked by Messrs. McGill & Company....

Thankfully, deciphering the complexities of the Baie des Chaleurs grindstone quarries lies beyond the scope of this publication. Suffice it to say that, after 1850, building stone was removed from Grande-Anse, New Bandon, Caraquet and Saumarez, and found its way into several local churches and residences. Chapter IV gives this part of the story.

Northumberland County

A stonecutter named William More opened what seems to have been the oldest documented stone quarry in Northumberland County. The lot lay adjacent to his homestead in Cassilis, and he worked it 'without interruption' for grindstone material between 1769 and 1800.[70] Several other Northumberland County quarries were operated before 1850 for building stone purposes,[71] as is evidenced by pre-1850s stone buildings found in Douglastown, Bartibog, Chatham and North Esk. Stone in these structures is a medium- to coarse-grained, buff sandstone that closely resembles outcrops in the area. The rock has a conglomeritic texture (i.e., pebbles cemented together by sand) and is characterized by tiny inclusions of coal particles.

'Excellent freestone', says an 1842 article, also could be procured from rocks along Miramichi River between Newcastle and Black River. The stone reportedly was used in several buildings at or near Chatham, Newcastle and Douglastown.[72] One - the Gilmour, Rankin & Company sawmill at Millbank - had sandstone walls and a slate roof, and was the first North American sawmill able to cut an entire log at once. Fire destroyed the building in 1883.[73]

Some old quarries can actually be located on an 1876 Northumberland County map,[74] which shows one quarry at Bartibog River and two on the south side of Little Southwest Miramichi River *(Figure 7)*. All three sites lie close to existing stone buildings. Stone for the Luther Williston House *[89]* at Bay du Vin on Miramichi Bay is indigenous as well, originating from just up the Bay du Vin River.

One of the better documented pre-1850s Miramichi buildings is the marine hospital in Douglastown *[39]*. In 1829 officials in charge of its construction reported an "abundance of excellent free stone [sandstone] in the immediate vicinity." [75] The hospital stonemason, Matthew Lamont, was paid for "finding all materials & erecting said Building", indicating that stone was available locally.[76]

Fredericton Area

The same Matthew Lamont who built the Douglastown marine hospital also helped to erect Government House in Fredericton *[15]*. This elegant structure once served as official residence for the provincial lieutenant governor, and is one of several Fredericton buildings made of stone from the immediate area. The main Fredericton stone supplier before the 1850s was the Rainsford quarry situated alongside Phyllis Creek southeast of the Fredericton Golf and Curling Club *(Figure 6)*.

In 1816 Lawrence Bradshaw Rainsford built a wooden home on what is now Golf Club Road in Fredericton. Three years later he sold a portion of his land, reserving a right of way for hauling stone from a quarry on his property to the Saint John River.[77] It was a lucrative move. Over the next few decades, many tons of stone left Rainsford quarry by cart for the river, were loaded onto scows and floated downstream to construct such local buildings as Government House, Soldiers Barracks, Officers Quarters, Guard House, Christ Church Cathedral and Christ Church Parish Church.

Encouraged by Rainsford's success, a neighbour named William Odell opened a stone quarry on *his* property. When operations began is uncertain. A deed dated 1 May 1841, however, shows Odell leasing land along Hanwell Road to Henry Hill and Patrick McGauvran for L17 per year on the condition that they "cause to be opened and worked without delay the Stone Quarry...in the best and most advantageous manner".[78] Considering the combined stone volumes that would have been required for Christ Church Cathedral, Christ Church Parish Church and Officers Quarters (all built in the 1840 and 50s) contractors likely supplemented Rainsford stone with Odell and perhaps other stone to fulfil masonry demands.

Kings College at University of New Brunswick may have been constructed of stone from Salamanca Village, which was situated at the junction of Forest Hill Road and Lincoln Road near the university.[79] An early undated map shows a quarry lot south of Salamanca along Saint John River, but no outcrop can be seen at this location.[80] The lot perhaps referred to a stone loading wharf, whereas the quarry itself sat back from the river along the visible cliff face. The only other quarry found near Fredericton at this time was situated along Nashwaak River.[81] There, "freestones and grindstones are also abundant...and are known to be of an excellent quality."

Southeast New Brunswick

The coasts of Albert and Westmorland counties in southeast New Brunswick encompass much of Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin. Their shorelines once were the site of high quality quarries that originally produced grindstones, then later diversified into dimension stone. Although the Marys Point, Hopewell Cape, Boudreau and Rockport quarries were active grindstone producers before 1850, they yielded no regular shipments of building stone until after 1850 *(Figure 5)*. Only one sandstone quarry in southeast New Brunswick functioned commercially as a pre-1850s dimension stone operation. It is located on Grindstone Island.

Grindstone Island Quarry

Grindstone Island lies at the entrance to Shepody Bay, a small and windswept wedge of rock that makes up in beauty what it lacks in easy footpaths. Despite its size and inaccessibility, the island holds one of the longest-operating quarries in New Brunswick.

As its name suggests, Grindstone Island originally was quarried for grindstones. All workings lay on the sheltered north side facing the mainland. Seventeenth-century Acadian maps show Grindstone Island named as such *(Isle-des-meules)*, indicating that the French knew and probably made use of the stone. In 1765 Hugh Wallace of Baltimore, Maryland tells his associate that 'Grindstone [in Shepody Bay] will be an affair of consequence.[82]

Some of the first written references to Grindstone Island being quarried occur in 1771 diary notations by an Indian agent, Thomas Calhoun. Calhoun moved to New Brunswick from Pennsylvania in the late 1760s after narrowly escaping death by scalping.[83] The experience prompted a career change; upon his arrival in Shepody Bay he became a land agent and grindstone producer instead.

On 31 July 1771 Calhoun made this diary entry: "began to make grindstones... went with my brother [William] to a grindstone quarry". Three weeks later he added "my brother and I with one of the hands went to Grindstone Island...upon the island are many excellent grindstone quarries".[84] The 'excellent' grindstones cost Thomas and William their lives, for they drowned in 1772 while rafting stones up Shepody River to a vessel being loaded for New York. Waves swamped the overloaded raft - a mishap that affected more than one stone-laden barge plying the treacherous New Brunswick coast over the next century.[85]

Grindstones from the island and elsewhere in Cumberland Basin and Shepody Bay played a significant economic role during the illicit but ardent trade that bloomed between New England and the Maritimes in the early 1800s. They served as both a commodity and a form of currency. The trade began in 1807 after the American government passed the Embargo Act that forbid American or foreign vessels to sail from the United States to foreign ports for commercial purposes. It was a stunning move that bordered on self-blockade. The act galvanized latent smugglers in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who quickly learned to use the Bay of Fundy's hidden harbours to advantage.

Grindstones also served as currency within New Brunswick. One enterprising storekeeper, William Harper, made periodic rounds in his schooner *Weasel* to Dorchester, Hopewell, Grindstone Island and Rockport exchanging food, clothing and other items for grindstones. Once he had accumulated a full cargo, he sailed for Passamaquoddy Bay where American trading vessels waited eagerly for the illegal goods.[86]

Although commercial quarries operated on Grindstone Island between about 1800 and 1850, we have little indication of who owned or worked them.[87] A Mr. Nelson from Boston shipped large quantities of stone annually from the island around 1818 - where, and for whom is not stated.[88] On 29 May 1824 *The New Brunswick Courier* carried this advertisement:

> Grindstone Island To be Let for a term of years. Tenders will be received ... for the above Island. The advantage it offers for the making of Grindstones, and also for valuable Building Stone, which may be shipped in perfect safety at all times, [the writer obviously hadn't heard of the Calhoun bro'hers!] render it highly desirous for Stone-Cutters, Builders and Grindstone-Makers. All Tenders addressed to Mr. A. Bass, Sackville.

The quarries eventually rented for several years at £30 annually beginning in 1830.[89] By 1859 Grindstone Island belonged to Sackville's St. Anne Church, which later deeded half an acre to the government for a lighthouse.[90]

Although Gesner says in 1840 that Grindstone Island quarry had 'run out',[91] additional reserves must have been located shortly afterwards, for large volumes of the stone went into Fredericton's Christ Church Cathedral and Christ Church Parish Church in the late 1840s. Albert County Gaol is also made of stone from the island, as likely were other foundations and buildings in Albert and Westmorland counties. Quarrymen working on these and other masonry projects made three shillings per day; stonemasons earned five shillings on a par with boat builders and carpenters.[92]

Over the years, thousands of grindstones left Grindstone Island for Boston and elsewhere in New England. As well, some dimension stone from the island reached the American market. Freestones, "both red and gray," says one 1851 report, "have been exported to Boston and New York from Grindstone Island, Mary's Point, and other localities in the Bay of Fundy, near the entrance of the Peticodiac [sp] River,..." [93] It would be interesting to know whether homes made of stone from these shipments still line some quiet New England streets.

Little is heard of stone production from Grindstone Island after 1860, except for the fact that the Goff family made grindstones there in 1871.[94] One final mention occurs in a letter written to New Brunswick geologist L.W. Bailey:

> Alex Rogers esq., Hopewell Hill, Albert Co., has an olive stone quarry on Grindstone Island but I do not know much about it - Have heard that he has a large quantity quarried and for sale.[95] [What, if anything, came of these endeavours is not stated.]

The derricks and loading wharves on Grindstone Island have disappeared. Even so, the island is well worth a visit for those able to obtain passage from the mainland. Stroll the north shore, and you'll see partly finished grindstones and dimension stones. At low tide near the docking site you can discern the names of former lighthouse keepers carved in the rock. And in a heavy mist, if you listen hard, you might even hear the ghostly sounds of hammer and chisel echoing down the beach.

ENDNOTES FOR CHAPTER II

1. Matthew 1900 pp 61-69
2. Ganong 1906 p 81
3. Anderson 1919 p 79
4. Ryder 1967 p 232
5. Ganong 1921 pp 84, 88
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CHAPTER III

The Golden Age of Sandstone

Part I - Southern New Brunswick

1
INTRODUCTION

Grindstone Island quarry was, in a sense, the Venus of the New Brunswick sandstone industry. Just as that planet emerges alone at dusk as forerunner to a night sky full of stars, so did the Grindstone Island operation quietly herald an imminent deluge of sandstone quarries across the province.

The period between 1850 and World War One represents a sort of Golden Age for the New Brunswick sandstone industry. A dozen large and many small enterprises sprung up during these years to serve markets throughout eastern Canada and New England. It was a time when stone production featured significantly in the economy, an era when provincial directory pages listed entire villages full of stonecutters. In some communities, it is said, stone formed a topic of daily conversation second only to the weather.

The number of sandstone quarries opened between 1850 and World War One was so great that we shall divide the period into two sections. Part II or Chapter IV deals with quarrying activities in the northern half of the province. Part I, covered in this chapter, encompasses the sandstone (and a few limestone) quarries situated in southern New Brunswick. Both chapters are further subdivided by county.

Before examining the Golden Age of sandstone, a few words about the New Brunswick granite quarries. During their peak they supplied some of the most highly prized monumental stone in eastern North America. The granite industry overlapped the Golden Age of sandstone in time, but differed from it so markedly in substance and personnel that the topic is discussed separately in Chapters V and VI. The reader also will notice that some operations included here remained active beyond World War One. Their presence in this chapter is warranted by reason of anecdotal and geographic continuity.

2
THE GOLDEN AGE OF SANDSTONE

Several factors combined to create the sandstone industry boom and nurture its development. Economically, the province entered the 1850s in healthy shape. It had a thriving shipbuilding and timber trade, and provincial revenues were strong. Members of the new Responsible Government were finding their feet, and slowly

but surely the railroads were spanning the province. They included the European and North American Railway between Shediac and Saint John, the St. Andrews-Woodstock Railway between St. Andrews and Richmond, and the Intercolonial Railway that skimmed the northeast shore connecting Moncton with Bathurst, Restigouche and the province of Quebec.

At first, railways were a multiple blessing for the New Brunswick stone industry. They placed the province on a transportation route reaching central Canada and the Maritimes. They required large volumes of stone for the building of bridges over streams and valleys. As well, they intersected previously isolated swaths of rocky terrain, thereby exposing and providing access to many potential quarry sites.

Topping the list of industrial advantages was the 1854 Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States. This nineteenth-century free trade agreement eliminated the ten per cent duty on building stone and the five per cent duty on grindstones entering the United States from Canada. Its contribution to the building stone industry cannot be overstated. Ink on the papers had scarcely dried before New York entrepreneurs were visiting New Brunswick politicians, eager for legislation permitting American companies to hold and develop quarry properties in the province. The impetus given the stone industry in 1854 was so strong that the treaty's influence continued, albeit with diminished force, for years after its abrogation in 1866.

Just as the Reciprocity Treaty took effect, New York and other eastern U.S. cities coincidentally entered their 'brownstone' era of architectural design. The increased market for brown sandstone brought even more American capital to New Brunswick, once investors discovered that the province possessed large quarries of high quality brown sandstone situated alongside sea routes to New England.

Closer to home, a series of city-wide fires in Fredericton and Saint John also led to a greater demand for stone. The Saint John Fire of 1877, in particular, spurred provincial legislators to pass acts stipulating that builders must use stone or brick, not wood, as exterior and trim material in large portions of Saint John.[1] Between 1877 and 1880, boatloads of stone arrived in the city from quarries in Westmorland and Albert counties. The fire in fact created a stone construction boom - a timely occurrence, for by the late 1870s the sandstone industry was showing its first serious signs of decay.

Ironically, the same factors that created the Golden Age in the 1850s later precipitated its demise: tariffs, transportation networks, architectural styles and labour supply. American tariffs after 1866 played a significant role in consigning many New Brunswick quarries to oblivion. U.S. import duties on stone escalated from being nonexistent in 1860 to ten per cent in 1870 and twenty per cent in 1883. When duties reached a staggering forty per cent in 1890, New Brunswick's

American dimension stone shipments plummeted. (Grindstones, incidentally, also experienced inflated duties.) Faced with the tariff onslaught, any New Brunswick operation that had placed its stone eggs entirely in the American basket simply collapsed. Only those that had cultivated Canadian clients and lay on a rail route to central Canada managed to survive.

The railway companies should have assisted the sandstone industry by supplying a reliable, rapid and direct connection to markets. Instead, they effectively undermined it. Freight rates were so inconsistent as to be arbitrary and often had to be negotiated with each shipment. Trains full of stone sometimes took weeks longer than promised to reach their destination. En route the cargo not uncommonly became damaged.

Changes in architecture and construction methods during the late 1800s also gradually restricted the use of dimension stone. The era's ornate architectural styles required building techniques that lent themselves more readily to wood than stone. Then came the development of a reliable concrete product in the 1890s. Concrete blocks, unlike stone, could be manufactured easily to pre-determined sizes. Construction men relished being able to cast an entire project's worth of concrete blocks within days rather than having to wait (and pay) for the labouriously chiselled efforts of stonemasons.

The grindstone industry that earlier had given birth to the New Brunswick dimension stone industry suffered similar woes. In the 1890s a Pennsylvanian named Edward Acheson invented carborundum, an abrasive substance that quickly came to replace all but the finest quality of grindstone materials.[2] Many dimension stone quarries closed that otherwise might have survived, barely, on grindstone production. A few operations switched to making pulpstones for the pulp and paper industry, only to have that market, too, succumb to artificial alternatives. By the 1930s a mere handful of sandstone quarries operated in the province, their activities constituting an industry in name only.

And what of the stonemasons as the Golden Age of sandstone rose and fell? Predictably, their numbers peaked then declined. Many died before their time in quarrying accidents or of silicosis. Others perished at sea in capsized schooners overladen with stone for New England. By the 1940s the raised tariffs, lessened stone use, concrete blocks, incursions of war and the Depression had taken their toll. Except for the Shediac and Memramcook areas, most skilled sandstone workers had moved elsewhere or retired.

The Reads[3]

Throughout this and the next chapter, one name features in nearly every county and decade: Read. The Read Stone Company and related firms spanned the entire life of the New Brunswick sandstone industry beginning in the early 1800s and ending in the 1930s. In effect, the history of Read's various operations parallels the chronicle of the sandstone industry itself.

The Reads first became connected with stone around 1815. They and their business associates owned the most important grindstone quarries in Cumberland Basin and used Minudie in Nova Scotia as a home base. In 1824 they established a branch plant and warehouse in Boston. The Boston office remained a crucial avenue to American markets until its closure in the 1880s. Besides operating their own quarries, the Reads contracted individual stoneworkers to produce grindstones and building stone which they bought and marketed under the Read name.

In 1856 the Reads expanded their operations to include quarries on the south shore of Baie des Chaleurs at Stonehaven, New Bandon and Clifton. The Baie des Chaleurs quarries, like those in Cumberland Basin, were primarily grindstone operations that occasionally yielded dimension stone. After the 1860s the Reads also leased quarries in Northumberland County at Newcastle, Bartibog, Indiantown, Blackville and elsewhere. These lots produced both grindstone and building stone.

Like other quarry merchants who had relied on New England markets, the Reads suffered badly from the post-1870s American stone tariffs and were forced to declare bankruptcy in the early 1890s. Restructuring enabled a corporate resurrection of sorts, but the Read stone empire never regained its former strength. In the mid-1890s the firm moved its headquarters to Sackville. Competitive and other pressures thereafter forced its two branches - Joseph Read & Co. on Baie des Chaleurs, and Henry C. Read of Sackville - plus its several American quarry holdings to amalgamate into The Read Stone Co. Ltd. in 1908.[4]

The amalgamation turned out to be the beginning of the end. The firm tried supplementing its grindstone output with regular building stone production in the early 1900s and pulpstone sales in the 1920s. It even forayed briefly into lumbering and mining enterprises.[5] But neither diversification nor reorganization could save the company. Shortly after Henry Read died in 1927, board members reduced company stocks from $150,000 to $20,000.[6] Quarrying activities ceased entirely, and grindstone orders had to be filled using stock manufactured years earlier. By World War Two the Read Stone Company, like most New Brunswick sandstone quarries, was inactive.

3
ALBERT COUNTY

Grindstone Island constituted the earliest but by no means the only sandstone quarry site in Albert County. Stoneworks also occurred at Marys Point, Curryville and Hopewell Cape *(Figure 5)*.[7]

Marys Point (Albert) Quarries[8]

Marys Point stretches southeastward into Shepody Bay towards Grindstone Island, its rocks forming a geological continuation of those on the island. Today, the landspit is a peaceful seabird sanctuary. Standing on the shoreline watching waves of birds scurry back and forth to their cliffside nests, it is difficult to imagine that

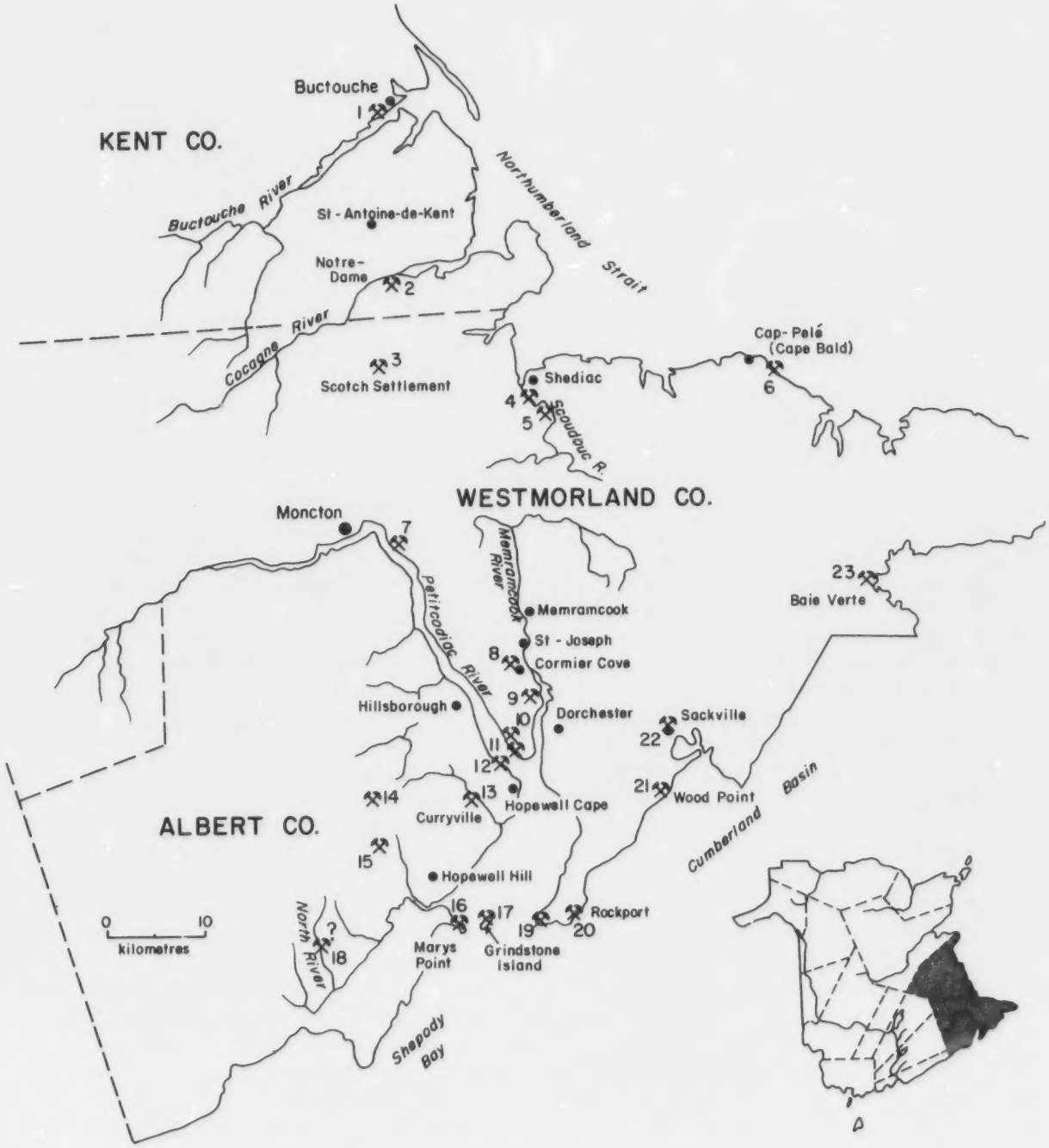
KENT CO.
Buctouche
1
Buctouche River
St - Antoine-de-Kent
Notre-Dame
2
Northumberland Strait
Cocagne River
3
Scotch Settlement
Shediac
4
5
Scoudouc R.
Cap-Pelé (Cape Bald)
6
WESTMORLAND CO.
Moncton
7
Petitcodiac River
Memramcook River
Memramcook
St - Joseph
8
Cormier Cove
9
10
Dorchester
Hillsborough
11
12
13
Hopewell Cape
14
Curryville
ALBERT CO.
15
Hopewell Hill
16
17
19
20
Rockport
Marys Point
Grindstone Island
North River
?
18
Shepody Bay
0
10
kilometres
21
Wood Point
22
Sackville
23
Baie Verte
Cumberland Basin

Figure 5

Quarries of Albert, Westmorland and Kent [south] Counties

Quarry Name and Number	Most Active Period*
Sandstone	
1 Buctouche quarry	1890-early 1910s
2 Bourque and Stevens quarries	1890-1911
3 McSweeney quarry	1890-1895
4 Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Co. Ltd.	early 1900s-1954
5 Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing & Mining Co.	1850-1861
6 Cap-Pelé (Cape Bald) quarry	late 1800s, 1911
7 St-Anselme quarries	1898-1900
8 Cormier Cove quarry	1860-1965
9 Caledonia quarry	1865-1885
10 Boudreau quarries	1854-1896
11 Beaumont quarry	1860-1872; 1890s-1920s
12 Hopewell Cape quarry	1830s-1880s
13 Curryville quarries	1874-1885
14 Memel quarry	1880-1894
16 Marys Point quarries	1840s-1881
17 Grindstone Island quarry	1800-1850s
18 North River quarry	1869
19 Cape Maringouin quarry	pre-1840s
20 Rockport quarry	1815-1862; 1870s-1912
21 Wood Point quarry	1870-1911
22 Pickard quarry	1883-1940s
23 Baie Verte quarry	late 1800s
Slate	
15 Caledonia Mountain quarry	1860s

* Approximate only

commercial quarries operated here for an entire generation and that Marys Point stone found its way into major buildings across Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Halifax.

The half-mile stretch containing the old quarries holds two colours of sandstone: brownish-grey and brownish-red. In the trade the marketed products were termed *Marys Point Grey* and *Marys Point Red*. The latter type was slightly coarser grained than the former, and both colours made an extremely high quality building stone famous for its ease of working, carving and durability. During the quarries' prime, the stone was considered to be among the finest in the business.

Quarrying at Marys Point must have commenced in the early 1800s, for a Hillsborough cemetery holds red sandstone gravestones dating back some one hundred and eighty years. A William Crane of Sackville mortgaged land at Marys Point in the mid-1830s from Alva Andrews of New York.[9] Crane subsequently built himself an elegant home of reddish stone that most likely came from the point. The building presently serves as a residence for the president of Mount Allison University *[85]*.

The first reference to Marys Point quarries as such appears in an 1840 account by geologist Abraham Gesner.

> An excellent quarry of the chocolate colored variety has been opened at Grindstone Point [Marys Point], by Mr. Andrews, and a quantity of superior freestone is annually shipped to the United States from that place.[10]

Mr. Andrews, we may assume, was none other than Alva Andrews of New York who leased Marys Point to William Crane. Andrews' efforts drew interest from the New Brunswick government, which in 1847 reported:

> There are quarries at Mary's Point,...of dark red Freestone of very fine grain and easily worked. It may be obtained in blocks of the largest size required for building purposes. This stone has been highly approved in New York;...and pronounced equal, if not superior, to the well known Freestone of Connecticut. The stone...has been found to resist the influence of the atmosphere and frost as well as any Freestone in North America.[11]

Such high praise eventually attracted attention from overseas. In November 1847 London entrepreneur Charles Archibald mortgaged Marys Point from Israel Andrews (perhaps Alva's relation).[12] He set to work almost immediately and by September 1851 had obtained financial backing for his so-called Albert quarries from London. He also secured the services of two Scots - David Stirling, architect and George Lang, mason[13] - fourteen quarrymen and two blacksmiths.[14]

When Andrews went bankrupt five years later, Archibald acquired full title to the property for £8/15.[15] After that, the pace of events surrounding Marys Point quarries began to quicken. Archibald and five other men incorporated the Albert Freestone Company in 1854, then did so again in a revised form in April 1855.[16] The firm agreed to hold its first shareholders meeting at Delmonico's Hotel in New York or elsewhere in New York, Boston or Saint John.[17] It also secured a Boston company, George Greig & Co., as its sole stone agent in 1854.[18]

The Albert Freestone Company's financial backing may have been British, but its intended market obviously was American. This is scarcely surprising. The Reciprocity Treaty came into effect in 1855 and totally eliminated the American tariff on stone. Although reciprocity dealings had begun in 1847, stone appeared on the 'free list' only in 1853 following last-minute negotiations by a David Seymour of New York.[19] One wonders what connections, if any, Seymour had with American interests in Albert County.

For a while the Marys Point quarries typified prosperity itself. The firm enlarged its land holdings in 1856 and a year later obtained government assistance to erect a breakwater and steamboat landing site at the quarries.[20] Marys Point stone was shipped to New England for use in many buildings including a New York city hall and Central Park's Bethesda Terrace.[21] The stone also found several markets in Saint John - the Commercial Place, among others.[22] Huge blocks were used to construct a house for the steam engine powering the famous Albert County albertite mines.[23] Halifax in Nova Scotia became almost a showcase for Marys Point stone: between 1854 and 1863 it appeared in five major monuments and edifices across that city.[24]

Among its other attributes, Marys Point stone seemed to be particularly well suited to structures built in a maritime environment. According to one present-day American heritage conservator, Albert County stone used in coastal New England has proven to be 'very durable' when compared with sandstone from Connecticut.[25] This statement coincides with the author's observation that stone structures deteriorate more slowly when erected of material quarried from a site either near, or possessing a climate similar to that of, the building site.

Amidst these various successes, Marys Point quarry manager George Lang suddenly sold his company holdings to Archibald in March 1858, moved to Halifax and became a master builder.[26] One month later, Archibald transferred his entire quarry interests to the Albert Freestone Company for $900,000 in capital stock.[27] Archibald's move essentially placed all company financing and management in American hands. In an amendment to the incorporation act, the Albert Freestone Company reduced its stock value from £20 (about $100) to $10 and declared that American citizens could become both shareholders and directors.[28]

The quarry remained active for several years, selling sandstone in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore,[29] and producing about 4000 tons of stone annually.[30]

But then business appeared to fail. Perhaps the administrative distance between Marys Point and New York was too great. The demand for stone certainly declined after 1860, and records also show the firm as a plaintiff in two successful litigation actions in 1860-61.[31] Whatever the cause, the company closed its New York offices in 1862.

For the next eighteen years quarrying continued at Marys Point in a desultory fashion. Our clues are few as to what took place. Sometime around 1864 the property seems to have been acquired by Alfred Stevens, who won an award for Marys Point building stone in the 1864 Provincial Exhibition.[32] George Russell of Harvey in Albert County is listed as an on-site manager for the Albert Freestone Company in 1865, and may have been hired by Stevens. Although no building stone left Marys Point during these years, scowloads of rough stone went into constructing a wharf at Harvey Bank in 1877.[33]

Marys Point stone appears next in the records as one of several entries in the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. New Brunswick sent six building stone samples to the international fair, one of which was red sandstone submitted by Roberts & Company.[34] An atlas published in 1878 cites A.J. Roberts as manager of the 'Bay View Quarries' at Marys Point.[35]

Roberts' name also appears as 'superintendent of quarries' in an advertisement placed on 10 June 1878 in a Saint John newspaper. The notice says that Marys Point stone had been used extensively in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that buildings of the stone retained their 'freshness and beauty'.[36] The 1878 advertisement also lists E.D. Barnes of New York as general manager of quarries, but does not cite his company. In January 1880 a Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company of New York purchased Marys Point quarries, plant and tools from Edward Archibald (a descendent of Charles?).[37]

Was this firm the Barnes operation? Maybe. On the other hand, a separate firm called Stevens & Co. reportedly worked the old quarries in April 1880. Whatever Stevens' relationship to Barnes, we at least are given some rich newspaper coverage of his activities.

> The Stevens' Quarry [at Marys Point],...has just commenced operations, with good prospects of a fine business....[38] ...the first cargo shipped last fall was employed in the erection of a fine residence in...Boston, and orders are now in for sufficient stone for the erection of six others.[39] We found about 30 men briskly employed either quarrying, scabbling or squaring [the rock], clearing off for new reefs and other work. The firm have one crane in operation and are now erecting another. We were particularly interested in the cutting and excavating of an immense block. The quarrymen first laid it off, then attacked it with sharp picks cutting a

> V-shaped channel along the line, then placed a number of iron wedges about four inches apart into the channel, which were driven by heavy mauls striking the wedges consecutively till a sharp crack announces the stone cut.[40]

And how was the mass of stone lifted out? The newspapers tell us that as well.

> A heavy crowbar which requires two men to lift was then used, and manned by several men [who] soon loosened the stone sufficiently to permit the passing of a chain around it, which was attached to the crane and hoisted to the scabbling ground, where it is hewn, squared and numbered by the scabblers and fitted for shipment. The block we saw quarried measured about 7 feet long, 4 feet wide and 3 feet thick.[41]

In May 1881 the Stevens quarry staff had risen to 130 men. His firm spent $40,000 on the property during 1880 and achieved a large amount of business.[42] Yet within the year the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company went bankrupt, losing all goods and chattels in an auction sale in 1883.[43] Why did operations suddenly cease? Records give no definitive answer, but it probably relates to American tariffs.

The Marys Point quarries have been reopened briefly on three occasions since the 1880s. Contractors salvaged loose pieces of the stone to use as trim material for the Hillsborough post office (1911-12)[44] and also, perhaps, Moncton High School (1934-5). Most recently, the quarry supplied stone for a massive restoration project involving the Dominion Building of Halifax. The building was constructed of Marys Point stone in 1868 and by 1987 needed major masonry repairs. Although the point had since become a bird sanctuary, quarrymen with CanStone Inc. carefully removed just enough stone to fully restore the old building *[111]*. It now stands as one of the best examples of Marys Point dimension stone application.

North River Quarry

North River is a little-travelled stream that flows across Harvey Parish in southern Albert County. Somewhere along or near the river, a Mr. McCormack removed red sandstone from a quarry in the late 1860s and shipped the rock to Saint John. Builders used it to erect Wiggins Orphan Asylum (1869), now demolished.[45]

Curryville Quarries

The Curryville quarries encompassed at least three and possibly more workings that were active between about 1874 and 1885. Information concerning these quarries is inconsistent and confusing. Pending further research, we can only approximate their history.

The story begins in 1873. In April of that year four men from Boston - George and Robert Snow, and Joseph and Joseph H. Hayden - incorporated the Hopewell Freestone and Mining Company which they renamed a year later as the Hopewell Quarry Company.[46] Between August 1874 and September 1875 the company secured property and quarrying privileges to two land parcels, one situated north of, and the other immediately south of, Curryville.[47] It also obtained land for a right of way near Hopewell Hill. [48]

The intention, it seems, was to cart stone along the road from Curryville to Hopewell Hill and from there across a marsh to wharf frontage on Shepody Bay. But before production commenced, the company went bankrupt. Why, we cannot tell. On 4 March 1876 it declared insolvency and in May auctioned its holdings for $3500 to John Lewis.[49] That summer, however, company members submitted a sample of building stone from their quarry to the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition - an indication that while down, so to speak, they were not out.[50]

Sure enough, a resurrection of sorts occurred within months. In March 1877 several members of the former Hopewell Quarry Company reincorporated as an American firm called the New Brunswick Freestone Company and quickly regained some of their old quarry properties from John Lewis.[51] (Lewis did well for himself. He bought the land in March 1876 for $3500 and resold it in November 1877 for $15,000 - a tidy profit during the 1870s!) The new company treasurer, John Wetherbee, came from Boston, and its quarry manager, Robert K. Snow, came from Chelsea, Massachussetts.[52]

Around this time, two events aided in reviving the Curryville quarries. Construction following the Saint John Fire of June 1877 brought the New Brunswick Quarry Company several building contracts, one being to supply stone for the city hall.[53] In 1878 engineers completed the Albert Railway, running the line past the quarries and thereby greatly easing the stone's transportation to market. The renewed business enabled the company to mortgage its holdings in June 1879 for $12,000 - presumably to obtain operating cash[54] - and a newspaper in May 1880 reports many men busily engaged at the 'Hopewell freestone quarry'.[55] But does this report refer to one of the two Curryville quarries? Or to something else?

In the early 1880s the New Brunswick Freestone Company seems to have begun working a *third* Albert County quarry north of Hopewell Hill at Memel Settlement. Officially, the company acquired land parcels at Memel in a series of deeds dated 1883-4.[56] Nonetheless, the above-cited newspaper article describing the 'Hopewell freestone quarry' raises the question as to whether quarrying at Memel began in 1880. Additional information appears in this letter written in September 1883 from W.L. McArthur of Montreal to another New Brunswick stone company:

> Do you know a place in New Brunswick called Curryville where there is a quarry called Bloodstone, the stone is of a reddish colour...The Ottawa government are erecting buildings and have decided to use that stone. They will require about 20,000 to 25,000 feet.[57]

One problem with this letter is that Curryville stone is yellowish-olive in colour. Stone from Memel, conversely, *is* a distinct blood red, indicating that McArthur's letter likely refers to the quarry at Memel, not Curryville. Stone from the 'Hopewell freestone quarry at Hopewell' (near Memel) won a diploma at New Brunswick's 1884 Provincial Exhibition.[58] Certainly, the Memel quarry was active by July 1885 when *Hattie C.* arrived at Hillsborough, loaded up with 260 tons of red freestone from Memel and left for Boston.[59] An 1894 government report says the New Brunswick Freestone Company "formerly operated at Curryville, but afterwards removed to Hopewell, the quarry at the former place being in olive stone, whereas that at the latter is red."[60] We can only assume, then, that the company shifted operations from Curryville to Memel around 1880.

The New Brunswick Freestone Company provided practically the only stone output from Albert County in 1894. Its production bore "no comparison to that of former years...the sole cause of failure in what might be a large and profitable business, is the high duty imposed by the U.S. government."[61] By the century's end, all New Brunswick Freestone Company operations had ceased. The last known instance of quarrying at Memel occurred in the 1930s when brothers Percy and George Nelson of Lower Cape removed small volumes of stone from near Hopewell Hill along Memel Road.[62]

Hopewell Cape Quarries

Several decades before quarrying at Memel, Percy and George Nelson had worked at Hopewell Cape for the monumental stone family of Tingleys, which began making monuments there around 1846.[63] Several old maps show a freestone quarry situated on the coast north of Hopewell Cape a few hundred yards down the road from Tingleys' marbleworks, suggesting that the Tingleys might have used sandstone as well as imported marble.[64] They also may have tried to open a marble quarry[65] on the east side of Shepody Mountain.*

The Tingleys were not the only stoneworkers at Hopewell Cape. French settlers manufactured grindstones from grey sandstone near the cape at least as early as 1839.[66] Between 1856 and 1864 Messrs. Seaman and Read operated a grindstone quarry at the cape, later hiring local residents to produce the grindstones for them on contract.[67] According to census records for Albert County, Hopewell

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* The Tingley family continued in the monument business throughout the 1800s and into the twentieth century. When a fire destroyed their Albert County holdings in 1917, they left New Brunswick and opened a new plant in Amherst, Nova Scotia where they operate to this day.

Cape produced 800 tons of building stone in 1861. Who operated the quarry or where the stone went is not indicated, although 'McKay and Stuart' owned quarries in the area in 1865.[68] In 1883 George D. Dunham of Hopewell Cape also opened a quarry at Hopewell Cape to supply stone for a post office building in Moncton.[69] Nelson Steeves is cited as foreman of a stone quarry near Hopewell Cape in 1885, and William Fenton is a stonecutter. These two men might have been employed by Dunham.[70]

In the late 1880s Hopewell Cape stone also went into constructing one of New Brunswick's lesser known engineering efforts: the Chignecto Ship Railway between the Bay of Fundy and Northumberland Strait. Both ends of the seventeen-mile line had cradles for holding vessels, and hoists for raising the cradles to railway level. Stone from Hopewell Cape [71] as well as from Wood Point (and, perhaps, Scotch Settlement) [72] formed the rail bed. The project was almost complete - cradles, hoists, tracks and all were in place - when funds ran dry and the project died.

Hopewell Cape quarry remained inactive from about the 1890s until 1934. In that year stonemason Edgar LeBlanc and others may have removed red sandstone from the cape to supply trim material [73] for Moncton High School.* The quarry ran out part way through construction and likely will not be opened again. Hopewell Cape now sees activity of a different sort due to its famous red sandstone 'flowerpots' that lure thousands of tourists and automobiles annually to the west shore of Shepody Bay.

4
WESTMORLAND COUNTY

During the last half of the nineteenth century, Westmorland County held a dozen or so quarries whose combined output for a time turned the district into one of the largest sandstone producers in eastern Canada. Major operations occurred in or near Beaumont Village, Cormier Cove, Wood Point, Rockport, Sackville and Shediac *(Figure 5)*. With few exceptions the quarries were situated on one of the two peninsulas that reach southward into the head of Chignecto Bay: Fort Folly Peninsula and Cape Maringouin Peninsula.

Earliest Fort Folly Peninsula Quarries

Grindstones were made on Fort Folly Peninsula for the American market from at least 1835.[74] The earliest record of dimension stone production is associated with St-Thomas Church *[60]*, which was built in the 1840s in St-Joseph. Stone for the

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* Reports differ as to the source of stone for the red trim seen in Moncton High School (1934-5). Depending on one's informant, the stone is said to have come from either Marys Point, Hopewell Cape or Hopewell Hill (i.e., Memel). The stone itself looks very similar to stone from the Pickard quarry in Sackville, which was operating in the 1930s.

in Boudreau Village, another was 'la carrière de Laurent à Sylvain' near Beaumont, and the third was situated further north on Alexis Saulnier's property in Memramcook.[75] Commercial dimension stone quarrying did not commence on the peninsula until shortly after signature of the Reciprocity Treaty. The first large scale operation to open was Boudreau quarry.

Boudreau Quarry[76]

Boudreau quarry is situated south of Boudreau Village on the west side of Fort Folly Peninsula. The main workings occur along a ridge uphill from and on the east side of Petitcodiac River. Workers removed immense volumes of rock from the site over four decades, shipping the olive green stone to markets in New Brunswick and New England.

Regular stone production from Boudreau quarry began in 1855 under the auspices of the Dorchester Olive Freestone Company of New York, which was incorporated in that city around 1858.[77] Shortly after arriving in New Brunswick the firm became embroiled in a controversy concerning its right to own land in the province. People opposing the company included parties from New York and New Brunswick who petitioned the Provincial Assembly in 1859.[78] The petitioners may have been connected to a second New York firm, the Dorchester Manufacturing Company.

The Dorchester Manufacturing Company had many similarities to the Olive Freestone Company. It was New York-based, it appeared on the New Brunswick scene in 1855 *and* it owned quarry lands on Fort Folly Point adjacent to the Olive Freestone holdings.[79] The Manufacturing company may have hoped to thwart its competitor by launching the petition. If so, it failed, for in April 1859 the New Brunswick government voted in favour of the Dorchester Olive Freestone Company.[80] Victory, however, was short lived.

In 1861 the Dorchester Olive company was busy quarrying stone and acquiring additional property. Correspondents of the day termed it a "fine quarry of brown freestone,...a good many cargoes of which go every season to Boston and New York."[81] Its multiple holdings are clearly marked on an 1862 map of Westmorland and Albert County, as is a company loading wharf on Petitcodiac River near Beaumont Village.[82] Business looked promising and, on the strength of economic projections, the company secured a mortgage from Albert J. Smith (of whom we shall hear more presently).[83] Shortly afterwards, the United States entered a depression; then it began the Civil War (1859-1863). Both events halted New England construction efforts and reduced stone sales for several crucial seasons. As markets for New Brunswick stone dropped, the Olive Freestone Company became debt-ridden and, by 1862, owed money to at least four creditors.[84] One was Albert Smith, who finally foreclosed on his mortgage in 1863.[85] Exit the Dorchester Olive Freestone Company.

Sir Albert J. Smith - one of the most colourful men in New Brunswick history - served at different times as the New Brunswick attorney general, the Member of

Parliament for Westmorland County and a federal cabinet minister. In his mellower years he became the first native-born New Brunswicker to be knighted, but in his strident youth he led the province's anti-Confederation movement, single-handedly postponing Canadian Confederation for two years.[86] Smith's temper was legendary. He violently opposed giving financial aid to Kings College, accusing it of catering to the elite; when a professor dared to contradict him, he retorted that if the college were to burn down with professor inside the country would greatly benefit.[87] At least twice he became involved in fisticuffs during legislative sessions, once narrowly avoiding a duel.[88] A volatile and impassioned man.

Of the several mysteries surrounding Boudreau quarry, the greatest involves Smith's role in its operation. During the 1859 land ownership furor, he submitted the solitary petition supporting the company's right to hold property in New Brunswick. He foreclosed on the $3000 Dorchester Olive Freestone Company mortgage in 1863, thereby acquiring its holdings. A few years later he transferred portions of the land to a second company. Enter the Dorchester Union Freestone Company of New York.

Records have not yet been found to link Smith absolutely with the Dorchester Union Freestone Company. Evidence is more circumstantial than unequivocal. An act of the legislature, of which Smith was a member, enabled the company to hold property in New Brunswick.[89] When the Americans threatened to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty in 1865 (and thus raise tariffs on stone imports) Smith spent months in Washington attempting to renegotiate trade relations.[90] His efforts were to no avail, and the treaty ended a year later. Between 1866 and the late 1870s Smith acquired nearly a dozen quarry and adjacent properties on Fort Folly Peninsula that subsequently were conveyed to the Union company. The complexities do not end there. When the sheriff of Westmorland County deeded the bankrupt Dorchester Olive Freestone's property to Smith in March 1863, the package included land seized from the Dorchester Manufacturing Company.[91]

To delineate every passage of property between the various players in the Boudreau quarry game would be to tax the endurance of most readers. Put simply, between 1866 and 1880 the Dorchester Union Freestone Company came to accumulate - through what might be termed the ambitious exertions of Hon. Albert J. Smith - numerous land holdings covering much of southern Fort Folly Peninsula.

And what was taking place at the quarry during these legal and perhaps political machinations? Work, it seems, was proceeding as usual with annual shipments reaching between 5000 and 7000 tons.[92] Correspondence dated 1868 mentions a ship loading stone at 'Budrous' for New York.[93] One year later Captain Alfred Taylor of the schooner *Capella* made the following entries in his logbook:

> August 5: Got underweigh and came up to Budros Wharf got her moved in at 1 o'clock. Commenced to take in Building stone.
>
> August 9: ...fore noon crew tarring rigging after noon taking in stone.

On August 14 the *Capella* left Fort Folly Peninsula and sailed past Grindstone Island, reaching New York eleven days later.[94]

The State House in Albany was among the many New England buildings constructed of Boudreau stone.[95] The material's popularity derived from its fashionable olive colour, durability, ease of working and ability to be removed in large blocks; some measured up to thirty feet long and weighing as much as twenty tons.[96] In New Brunswick, Boudreau stone went into constructing Brunswick Street United Church *[48]* and the Legislative Building *[16]*, both of Fredericton. As well, several buildings in Saint John used the stone: Trinity Church *[43]* and the Cathedral of Immaculate Conception *[42]*, among others. The Great Fire of 1877 created such a demand for Boudreau and other stone that builders stockpiled it about town, knowing it would be used within a few months.

Between the 1860s and 80s, one name remains constantly associated with the Boudreau operation: quarry foreman and manager William Dobson. He first appears in 1863 as a creditor of the bankrupt Dorchester Olive Freestone Company.[97] Two years later he is listed as foreman of the 'Olive Stone Co.', a recording error that should have read 'Union Stone Co.'[98] Like Smith, Dobson's exact relationship to the Dorchester Union Freestone Company is unclear. Parcels of land passed between the Union company and Dobson, and newspaper articles often referred to the Boudreau operation as the Dobson quarry.

Dobson apparently went to great lengths to secure New Brunswick markets for his product. In 1889 a Saint John stonecutter told a Newcastle quarry owner that:

> ...someone has been trying to make mischief, chiefly to prevent your stone from being advertised in St. John...Mr. Dobson...acted mean with me & I never intend having any business with him again...[he] does not want for any other stone but his to come to the city if he can help it or allow it.[99]

As for the New York market, Dobson had no worries. Evidence suggests that the New York backers of Dorchester Union Freestone Company included none other than G.P. Sherwood, president of the powerful New York Stone Association. The association charged quarry owners a $500 membership fee and blacklisted anyone attempting to sell non-membership stone in that city. Gaining admittance, even with the $500 fee, was difficult.[100]

Sherwood was a principal owner of both the Boudreau quarry and the Wallace quarry in Nova Scotia.[101] Interestingly, he also was cited as a creditor after the demise of the Dorchester Olive Freestone Company.[102] Did Albert Smith retain the Olive Freestone company's mortgaged holdings in trust for a Sherwood syndicate after 1863? Did Sherwood and associates incorporate the Dorchester Union company, obtain the old Olive company holdings and then reopen the quarries knowing they could depend upon a guaranteed, not to say captive, New York market? And did the Union Freestone Company have one uncharacteristically silent partner named Albert Smith? These queries are only conjecture, but it does appear that some such manipulations took place.

Thanks to Sherwood's influence, the Boudreau quarry managed to survive for nearly a decade after most other Westmorland County and Albert County stone operations had succumbed to American stone tariffs. In August 1885 the Moncton *Daily Times* reported:

> The Dorchester Company's operations are still carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Dobson, but there are now only about twenty men at work and they are not doing full time. The business depression in the States,...[has] lessened the demand for the stone.[103]

Quarrying activities slowed down after 1890, and in 1895 the Dorchester Union Freestone Company sold most of its property to John Furlong and John Deery of New York.[104] The transfer document contains two significant clues concerning the relationship between Sherwood and the Dorchester Union company. It cites Furlong and Deery as building stone agents doing business under the name G.P. Sherwood and Company. And it gives their signatures: Dorchester Union Freestone Company - John Furlong, secretary and John J. Deery, president. Although G.P. Sherwood and Company may have sold some Boudreau stone to Nova Scotia for a government building in the late 1890s, [105] the quarry closed permanently around the end of the century.*

Cormier Cove Quarry

The same ridge of sandstone holding the Boudreau quarry on the west side of Fort Folly Peninsula also reaches across to the peninsula's east side. Two stoneworks were opened on the ridge facing Memramcook River. One occurred at Cormier Cove near Taylor Village, and the other sat farther south at Rockland.

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* Recent efforts by Maritime Stoneworks Ltd. of Dieppe have reactivated portions of the old quarry for building restoration purposes; Chapter VII gives more information on this company.

The Memramcook Freestone Company of New Brunswick operated the quarry located inland from Cormier Cove. Eighteen New Brunswickers incorporated the company in April 1860 for 'the purpose of quarrying and manufacturing Freestone.'[106] The group included Saint John architect Matthew Stead, Saint John monument maker Peter Cormack, and several other men from Westmorland County and Saint John. Five years later the Saint John *Morning Telegram* carried this advertisement:

> Stone Quarry For Sale: The building and grindstone quarry on the west side of Memramcook River in Westmorland Co., lately owned and worked by the Memramcook Freestone Co....The quarries have been extensively opened and yield stone of superior quality and of the largest dimensions. The wharf, cranes, blacksmith shop and tools and quarrying tools are all in working order and ready for active operations.[107]

What happened between 1860 and 1865? The quarry obviously had been developed and worked to the extent of having sophisticated and expensive equipment. An 1862 map shows stone quarries marked at the location believed to have belonged to the company. Yet something caused the firm to terminate operations and vanish from the record. Most likely, that something was the large commercial quarry enterprise that in 1865 commenced quarrying south of Cormier Cove at the village of Rockland, otherwise known as Caledonia.

Rockland (Caledonia) Quarries

Rockland is now deserted. Nothing of the settlement remains except for abandoned apple orchards, a neglected cemetery and a few scavanged stone foundations. Yet one hundred years ago it was a self-contained little community with a shipyard and several active quarries. The overgrowth of a century cannot obscure the immense size of the Rockland quarries from which thousands of tons of stone were removed over two decades.

The Caledonia Free Stone Quarry Company worked at least one and perhaps several of the quarries at Rockland. Its head office was in Montreal, and incorporation occurred around 1865.[108] Principals consisted of individuals from Montreal and New Brunswick, the latter including Dorchester residents Thomas M. MacKelvie and the local manager, Allan Robertson.

Quarrying activities began at Caledonia in the spring of 1865. By July, MacKelvie was advertising for "... schooners of carrying capacity of from 100 to 200 tons building stone to load at the Caledonia Olive Freestone Quarries...for New York, Boston and other American Ports."[109] Once shipments began, Caledonia stone quickly made its name on the New England market as one of the finest olive freestones available. The company sold about 5000 to 6000 tons of stone annually.[110]

Little is recorded about the Caledonia company between 1865 and 1877. It entered into mortgage agreements with company director John Molson and others of Montreal in 1874. Another company principal, John Smith, deeded or mortgaged property to the company and opened his own quarry on a nearby lot around 1877.[111] One of the few documents remaining from the period is a letter written on 13 July 1869 from Samuel Taylor of Rockland to his brother, Melbourne. This sad account refers to what must have been a fairly common occurrence before the days of government safety inspectors and regulations.

> There was a very bad accident at the Caledonia stone quarries last thursday about eleven o'clock as the men at the crane was hoisting and dragging a stone off the bank when the stone came off the stone sling and it and the crane went around by the run and struck Nastem Cormier...on the leg jaming his leg between the stone and the crane and a stone he was scrabbling breaking his leg above the knee...Doctors was sent for as soon as they could be got but they could not stop the blood so...about eight or nine o'clock that night he died. [112]

Beginning in 1877 the press began to give a wealth of information on the Caledonia quarries. According to one Moncton paper:

> ... a stone-laden vessel left the Caledonia Company's wharf for New York. About six or seven cargoes of stone have been shipped by this Company the present season, principally to the States. The stone of this and the Boudrot quarry (Dobson's) will be in great demand in St. John when the erection of the better class of buildings commences... [after the Great Fire in June] [113]

Caledonia stone was used in several Saint John structures built around this time such as the Domville Building *[103]*, Customs Building, Old Post Office *[25]*, Maritime Bank and St. James Episcopal Church.[114] It formed part of the masonry for Dorchester Penitentiary *[6]* and was described by penitentiary architect Matthew Stead as being of 'exceptionally fine quality'.[115] The wholesale firm of Daniel & Boyd also built their Saint John warehouse (called London House) of Caledonia stone. Moreover, they acted as its exclusive sales agents and encouraged others to use the material at every opportunity.[116] Little wonder: T.W. Daniel and John Boyd were directors of the Caledonia Free Stone Company.[117]

Interestingly, both Daniel & Boyd and the Caledonia company submitted samples of Caledonia stone to the 1876 Philadelphia Exposition where the former's entry won the highest prize.[118] In fact, judging from the number of buildings employing Caledonia stone and the reported frequency of shipments to the United States, the Caledonia quarries fared very well in the 1870s. As dimension

stone in Boston fetched about $15 per ton, and as freight rates from New Brunswick averaged $3 per ton (duty being only $1.50), the stone merchants made a substantial profit. [119]

Yet like most other New Brunswick sandstone quarries, the Caledonia could not survive the 1880s. On 9 July 1885 the *Maple Leaf* carried the following advertisement: "The Rockland, N.B., freestone quarry will be sold at public auction on July 29." Liquidation notices appeared days later.[120] Company assets were listed as a quarry lot, two wharves, quarry plant and tools, steam cranes, hand derricks, blacksmith tools and 700 tons of stone. The liquidator came from Montreal, suggesting that the 1874 mortgage with John Molson and others of Montreal had come home to roost. Strangely, the auction failed. No one would buy the quarry, and the equipment fetched only $200.[121] As for the stoneworkers, they saw the writing on the wall and gradually found jobs elsewhere.*

The last load of dimension stone taken from the Caledonia property seems to have gone into constructing Monument Lefebvre in 1896 *[38]*.[122] In the early 1920s, however, the Read Stone Co. secured quarrying rights to the entire base of Fort Folly Peninsula (Caledonia included), intending to manufacture what they considered as one of the few economic stone products left: pulpstones.[123] The operation lasted from about 1923 until 1930, by which time artificial abrasives had all but destroyed the traditional grindstone and pulpstone market.

During the seven years of pulpstone production, Read employees cut large blocks of stone at Rockland and placed them on flat-bottomed scows that could float up to the quarry site at high tide.[124] At low tide, the beached scows were loaded using shoreline derricks. At the next high tide, the scows moved across Memramcook River to a wharf at Dorchester Island where horses and carts waited to haul the blocks to a nearby pulpstone mill. The Read stone mill was

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* Even before the Caledonia quarries closed in 1885, Dominique Légère of Rockland and about forty other stonemasons from Westmorland County left New Brunswick to find jobs at the stoneworks in Ohio (Moncton *Daily Times* 7 April 1880). In 1886 another fifty men emigrated to Ohio and Massachussetts (Gaudet n.d. p 102), while more moved into Moncton boarding houses, seeking work on the various stone buildings being erected in the city. New Brunswickers thus followed the pattern practised by stonemasons the world over, serving as journeymen, travelling about the country in search of construction, quarrying and stonecutting projects (*Saint John Daily Telegraph* 12 April 1888). A research project tracing the story of New Brunswick 'stonies' abroad would make a facinating study.

Originally, a spur line connected the Dorchester Island wharf with the mill. Steel shortages during World War One caused the rails to be torn up and shipped to France - hence the need for horses after the war.[125] Even today, one can discern the old rail bed in the fields of Dorchester Island, its path marked in places by unfinished pulpstones weighing up to twelve tons each.

Beaumont Quarry

The 1000-acre Read land lease made around 1923 also included another old Fort Folly Peninsula stone producer: the Beaumont quarry. The name 'Beaumont quarry' has come to designate all stone quarries located on the west side of Fort Folly Peninsula such as the Boudreau operation, and occasionally even those on the east side. In fact, the true Beaumont quarry lies between Fort Folly Point and Beaumont Village facing Petitcodiac River.

Dating the first stoneworks at Beaumont is difficult. Rock for building St-Thomas Church in St-Joseph came partially from land belonging to a man named Laurent à Sylvain near Beaumont. A quarry property around Beaumont Village seems to have been owned by the Dorchester Manufacturing Company and later tranferred via A.J. Smith to the Dorchester Union Freestone Company.[126] Was it ever worked? We don't know.

In April 1881 a notice appeared for the auction of 500 acres adjoining the Boudreau quarry on Fort Folly Point.[127] The site (called Weldon quarry) encompassed what later became Beaumont quarry. Was the Weldon quarry worked before 1881? Again, we don't know. The auction notice mentions the land, but does not list wharves, derricks or other assets to indicate a once-active quarry. Stories told by Frank Dobson Jr., however, suggest otherwise.

Frank Dobson was the son of Frank Dobson Sr. who worked for the Reads at Caledonia in 1923, and the grandson of William Dobson from the Boudreau quarry. Frank Dobson Jr. spent a lifetime involved with stone. He frequented quarries and cutting sheds as a child, and later passed forty years managing the stoneworks at Dorchester prison. Shortly before his death, Ron Labelle and Janet McGinity spoke at length with Frank Dobson Jr.[128] What follows derives largely from their taped interview and gives only a fraction of the invaluable information it contains.

According to Frank Dobson, a quarry was opened for building stone near Beaumont in the 1860s, closed in 1872 and then reactivated in the late 1890s. It served mainly, but not solely, as a grindstone supplier. (Dobson may have been using 'Beaumont' here in the general sense, meaning both Beaumont and Boudreau together.) During the initial phase, said Dobson, men removed the stone using hand derricks, and transferred large blocks to the wharf using teams of two oxen or, less commonly, horses. Dobson recalls his grandfather saying that in the 1860s a forty-ton dimension stone destined for New York disappeared off the coast of Saint John during a storm.

in the 1860s a forty-ton dimension stone destined for New York disappeared off the coast of Saint John during a storm.

The Beaumont (i.e., Weldon?) quarry lay inactive from 1872 until the 1890s when it was acquired by a local brickmaker, Leslie Chapman.[129] Either Chapman or someone leasing his property used it to obtain pulpstone material before the quarry passed to yet another owner, Fred Palmer.[130] Little is known about this era of operations.

In 1909 activities resumed under Dorchester Stone Works Ltd., which had been incorporated in May 1908 by a group of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia businessmen including Fred Palmer.[131] Henry Gaudette served as local manager[132] and Frank Dobson Sr. became quarry foreman of the fifteen to twenty men who lived in homes or boarding houses in Beaumont Village. Daily wages were $3.25 for the foreman and $2 to $2.50 for quarrymen and grindstone makers. Before closing in 1919, the quarry produced 730 tons of large grindstones and 1050 tons of pulpstones that sold in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. [133]

After a few years' lull, Beaumont quarry was reopened yet again, this time under the Read family.[134] As with their concurrent Rockland operation, the Reads carried the stone in scows to the Dorchester pulpstone mill for processing.[135] Beaumont quarry also yielded small quantities of dimension stone in the middle to late 1920s. The stone went into erecting the now-demolished Intercolonial Railway Station at Moncton (1913)[136] and the west wing of St-Thomas Church *[60]* (1934). After the latter job ended, Beaumont quarry was abandoned to the gradual encroachment of bushes and groundwater.

Earliest Cape Maringouin Peninsula Quarries

Cape Maringouin Peninsula lies east of Fort Folly Peninsula and separates Shepody Bay from Cumberland Basin *(Figure 5)*. Over the decades, stonemen have worked the entire southern tip of the peninsula for one stone product or another. Some of the earliest excavations took place in the 1830s to remove flagstones from north of the cape for sale in New York.[137] Peck Cove, near the tip, yielded a very fine-grained red sandstone that made excellent polishing grit, according to marble cutter H.J. McGrath of Dorchester.[138]

Cape Maringouin's main distinction, however, was as one of the many grindstone quarries to operate along the New Brunswick-Nova Scotia shores of Cumberland Basin between the mid-1770s and 1930s. Workers shaped the stones originally by hand, then later using lathes. Grindstone merchants from both provinces shipped their wares throughout the eastern United States to knife dealers, utensil makers and arms manufacturers such as Winchester, Remington, Colt and Savage.[139] An 1847 report wrote that:

> The ledges of Sandstone at Cape Maranguin furnish Grindstones of superior quality,...A number of persons engaged in making Grindstones reside on the Cape, and each man makes on the average four hundred Stone... during the season. The "Stone", by measurement, is two feet in diameter, and four inches thick, the value of which at the Cape is two shillings, or a little more. The Grindstones when made, are...shipped to the United States, where they are in high repute and extensively used for grinding and polishing tools and cutlery. The largest Grindstone made...was six and a half feet in diameter and twelve inches thick. The whole quantity made annually does not fall far short of 18,000 stones.[140]

Cape Maringouin Peninsula also produced modest quantities of dimension stone. Before 1840, small workings occurred near Dorchester to supply stone for buildings in the village such as Bell Inn, Chandler House and Keillor House.[141] Later, major dimension stone quarries opened up in Sackville, Wood Point and Rockport.

Rockport Quarry
Rockport quarry lies south of Rockport Village on Ward Point. Although most of the quarry's output became grindstones, some became dimension stone used to build Owens Art Gallery *[37]* and the Sackville railway station *[31]*.

Quarrying began at Rockport around 1815 under Messrs. Joseph Read and John T. Seaman. A geologist writing in 1840 termed their material as "the best stones for cutting and polishing the metals ever found in America."[142] During the early 1860s, the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company quarried sandstone from Rockport for the New England market.[143] This U.S.-financed firm belonged to Thomas and Benjamin Weston, Frank Noyes and Stephen Cummings of Maine, and Allan Robertson of Dorchester, among others.[144] The operation had one hundred employees, a company store and a steam derrick - probably the first ever used in the provincial stone industry.[145]

The Westmorland Freestone Company quarry at Rockport is marked on an 1862 map, and in 1861 the firm produced 4000 tons of stone. Yet in October 1862 it suffered financial problems that resulted in a tax sale and cessation of business.[146] Nothing else is recorded from Rockport quarry until 1871 when it reappears under the direction and perhaps ownership of the Reads, who worked the quarry off and on until 1912.[147] The site today is empty, save for the ruins of a square boiler stack made from cut stone, and foundation blocks of the 130-year-old company store.

Wood Point Quarry
The Sackville railway station mentioned above also contains stone from Wood Point quarry. Unlike the olive sandstone found elsewhere in Westmorland

County, Wood Point stone has a distinctly red colour that became popular with architects during the 1890s and early 1900s.

Quarries at Wood Point were opened around 1870 under Amos Seamen and Company, [148] the first in a series of Wood Point operators. In 1877 Walter J. and Austin Roberts of Boston leased land in the area, moved their quarrying equipment to the site from Marys Point quarry, and excavated stone sporadically for about ten years. The property fell next to William Clark of Wood Point who sustained large profits by supplying rough stone for the Chignecto Ship Railway project. Sometime before 1889, Clark's success attracted attention from the Read family,[149] which later became at least partial owners of the Wood Point quarry.*

Stone from Wood Point was used in buildings across eastern Canada such as provincial government offices in Toronto, the Lord Shaugnessy residence in Montreal, Toronto City Hall and a Halifax armoury.[150] The Reads also shipped stone from Wood Point to Boston and New York in the late 1880s.[151] W.A. Parks visited the quarry in 1911 and found sixteen men employed under quarry superintendent Herbert Snowdon using hand tools to excavate the stone.[152] Shortly after Parks' visit, the quarry was abandoned. [153]

Sackville or Pickard Quarry

Visitors to Mount Allison University in Sackville often remark on its many sandstone buildings. In almost every instance, the stone came from the red sandstone quarry located less than a mile west of campus.

Sackville quarry is first mentioned in an 1885 report,[154] and was opened around 1883 to obtain stone for Centennial College Hall.[155] Its original proprietor, Charles Pickard, was a local stone merchant and later the town mayor.[156] After incorporating the Sackville Free Stone Company (Limited) with four other Maritime businessmen on 4 June 1901, Pickard methodically turned the venture into an efficient and modern quarry business.

Pickard's success stemmed only partly from having a captive market - i.e., Mount Allison campus - next door. More importantly, he spared no expense in obtaining

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* An 1889 directory lists Alfred T. Parsons as manager of both the Atlantic Freestone Quarrying Company and the New York Freestone Quarrying Company. In a letter dated September 1891, a correspondent mentions that the New York Stone Company of Wood Point was the 'only producer of red sandstone' in New Brunswick. These items suggest that the New York Stone Company was somehow related to the Read stone network, known to be at Wood Point in 1889. But what was the Atlantic Freestone Company, supposedly co-managed by Mr. Parsons? This and other questions concerning Wood Point merit further research.

sophisticated stone operation in the province.[157] It possessed four steam derricks, two electrical gang saws and two steam drills. The mill lay close to the quarry to minimize handling, and was connected by a spur line to the Tormentine branch of the Intercolonial Railway. Its twenty-five employees produced 5000 to 8000 tons of stone annually, all of which became dimension stone.[158]

The excellent quality of Pickard's stone and his equally excellent business acumen enabled him to secure markets across eastern Canada. In some instances, Sackville stone was selected over material from quarries in Ohio and Indiana - and this, despite the enormous transportation and other price advantages held by the American operations.[159] Architects from Ontario and the Maritimes used the stone for numerous prominent buildings, e.g.:

Royal Bank, Sackville
Bank of Montreal, Moncton
Royal Observatory, Ottawa
Bank of Nova Scotia, Truro
Carnegie Library, Saint John
Legislative Building, Toronto
Customs House, Waterloo
Customs House, Halifax

Besides satisfying out-of-province markets, Pickard quarry supplied stone for many structures in Sackville, nearly a dozen of which appear on Mount Allison campus alone. Some Moncton buildings also display Pickard stone, the First United Baptist Church *[59]*, Central United Church and Higgins Block *[104]* being fine examples.

After Charles Pickard's death, operations continued until 1930 when Mount Allison University bought the quarry property and plant. Mount Allison officials intended to work the quarry only to supply stone for new university buildings or restoration purposes. In 1971, however, they agreed to provide material for restoring the Ontario Legislative Building that had been made of Sackville stone in 1892.[160]

The Legislative Building was almost the last construction project completed with Pickard stone. By the 1970s, what once had been the outskirts of town had become populated by homeowners who opposed the noise and dust of quarry operations. Authorities gave Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd. of Shediac permission to make a final sweep of the quarry before ordering it closed in October 1979. (The stone acquired at this time subsequently became part of Mount Allison's Roy Crabtree Building.) The quarry is now fenced in, filled with water and surrounded by an extensive raspberry patch.

5

OTHER WESTMORLAND COUNTY QUARRIES

Shediac Quarries

During the latter stages of its operation, Pickard sandstone was processed not in Sackville but at a stone shed in Shediac. The plant belonged to E.A. Smith (later Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd.), whose family had operated a stone quarry and mill south of Shediac since the mid-nineteenth century. The Smiths manufactured grindstones and rubble stone until the early 1900s, but became major dimension stone producers around 1930. Because the company still handles stone on demand from its own and other quarries, the operation is considered to be a modern stone business and is described in Chapter VII.

Cape Bald (Cap-Pelé) Quarry

The earliest evidence of quarrying near Cape Bald (Cap-Pelé) is an 1862 map showing a grindstone quarry on the coast a few miles southeast of the cape.[161] Stone removed from Cape Bald was carried across the strait and used as building stone in Prince Edward Island sometime in the late 1800s.[162] An 1889 directory shows about one dozen stoneworkers living in the Cape Bald district at Botsford Portage and Cape Bald itself.[163] Some of the men, however, could have been associated with other nearby quarries such as the Smith operation mentioned above.

After several years of inactivity, quarrying resumed around 1911 under the Cape Bald Freestone Company. Twenty men led by manager Henry Dupuis blasted the stone loose with black powder, produced scabbled blocks by hand and used the single derrick to load stone at the shipping wharf. It is not known what, if any, New Brunswick buildings were made of this coarse-grained, reddish-brown stone.[164]

Baie Verte Quarry

During construction of Cape Tormentine Railway, quarries sprung up at several exposures along the rail line. One - the Cobourg quarry - was located on land belonging to Silas Goodwin near Baie Verte. Little is recorded about the operation except that it supplied large blocks for the breakwater at Cape Tormentine. The stone is greenish brown, contains pebbly zones and is irregularly fractured.[165]

St-Anselme Quarries

The only other Westmorland County quarries of note occurred at St-Anselme south of Moncton. One was situated along Bourque (Burk) Road near St-Anselme Church, and the other lay one mile east of the church off Melanson Road. The stone was removed between 1898 and 1900 to provide material for building the church *[62]*. Judging from the excellent condition of the church walls, these quarries made up in quality of stone what they lacked in quantity of production.

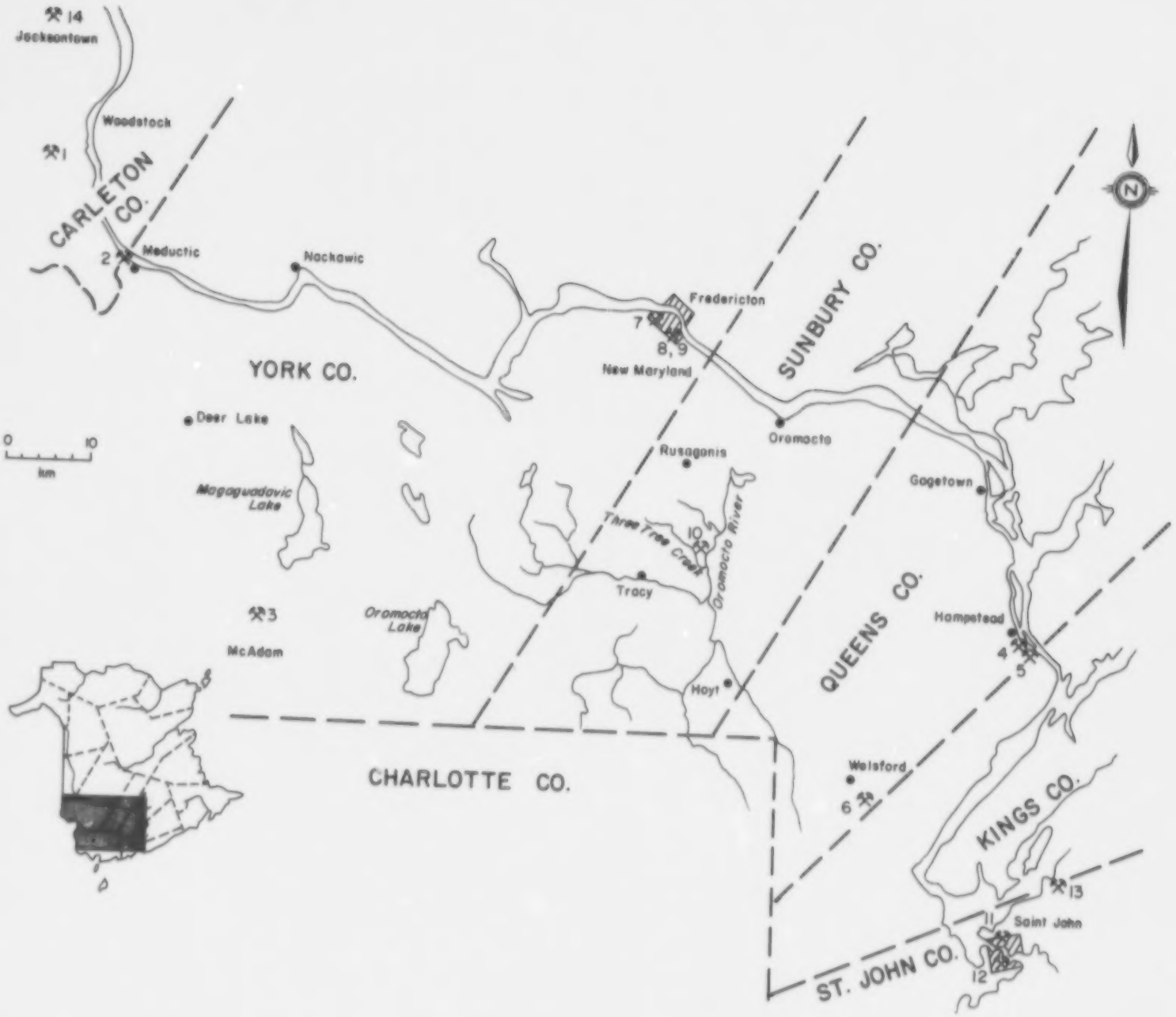

14
Jacksontown
Woodstock
1
CARLETON CO.
2
Meductic
Nackawic
Fredericton
7
8, 9
New Maryland
SUNBURY CO.
YORK CO.
Deer Lake
0
10
km
Rusagonis
Oromocto
Gagetown
Magaguadavic Lake
Three Tree Creek
10
Oromocto River
Tracy
Oromocto Lake
3
McAdam
Hampstead
5
QUEENS CO.
Hoyt
Welsford
6
KINGS CO.
13
11
Saint John
12
ST. JOHN CO.
CHARLOTTE CO.

Figure 6

Quarries of Southwest New Brunswick

Quarry Name and Number	Most Active Period*
Granite Quarries	
1 Woodstock area boulder quarries	1860s-1870s
2 Meductic area boulder quarries	1860s
3 McAdam area boulder quarries	1880s-1910s
4 Spoon Island North quarries	1839-1940s
5 Spoon Island South quarries	1880s-1950s
6 Welsford quarry	1890s
Sandstone Quarries	
7 Rainsford quarry	1820s-1840s
8 Morrison Mills quarry	1880s-1890s
9 Salamanca quarry	1820s
10 Three Tree Creek quarry	1870s-1880s
11 Partelow quarry	1839-1840
Crystalline Limestone Quarries	
12 Suspension Bridge quarry	1870s
13 Lawlor Lake area quarries	1850s-1880s
Slate Quarry	
14 Jacksontown quarry	1860s

* Approximate only

6

YORK, SUNBURY, QUEENS, SAINT JOHN AND KINGS COUNTIES

The sandstone and few marble quarries of southwest New Brunswick produced little dimension stone after 1850. Architects of public edifices in Saint John and Fredericton usually ordered their stone from elsewhere and relegated the local material to foundations or rubble walls.

Several reasons existed for the architectural preference. The region's sandstone and marble deposits were irregular in quality and riddled with impurities. Nor could they provide enough rock for major construction projects. It must be remembered, too, that after the 1850s schooners full of first class Westmorland County and Albert County stone passed regularly right by Saint John en route to New England. It took only a day to unload stone for Saint John or move it upriver in scows to Fredericton. In the 1860s and 70s, placing Boudreau or Caledonia stone in a building secured its owner a gratifying touch of social stature.

Sandstone Quarries

Although competition from southeast New Brunswick quarries discouraged large scale development of sandstone in the southwest, a few quarries did open in and around Fredericton *(Figure 6)*. The Rainsford quarry (Chapter II) was active in the 1850s, but appears to have become exhausted by about 1860. In the late 1880s a deposit of purple sandstone at Morrison Mills near Fredericton provided material for the Departmental Building *[17]* and Brunswick Street Baptist Church *[48]* in that city.

Three Tree Creek is four miles east of Fredericton Junction and contained one of the larger post-1850s sandstone quarries in southwest New Brunswick. Sometime around 1870, railway workers intersected sandstone deposits along the creek and used the stone during construction of the Fredericton Branch Railway.[166] Large blocks of purple and grey sandstone from the site reportedly found their way into public buildings in Fredericton,[167] but some debate exists on this matter.[168]

Alexander Gibson opened a sandstone quarry in Marysville north of Fredericton and placed the stone in part of his huge cotton mill in the early 1880s.[169] The only other sandstone quarries mentioned in the literature occurred at Waasis and Washademoak Lake.[170] Most likely, they supplied material for foundation rather than true dimension stone purposes.

Crystalline Limestone (Marble) Quarries

One day in 1899 a visitor to New Brunswick climbed aboard a boat at Indiantown in west Saint John for a short trip up Saint John River:

> Here and there, as we passed from niches far up in the many coloured precipices we noticed sudden puffs of white smoke, followed in a second or two by a dull boom, and then by the rattle of falling rock-splinters. The miners were at work.[171]

The boom was the sound of explosives loosening rock, and the 'miners' were developing one of Saint John's several limestone quarries.

Crystalline limestone occurs across New Brunswick, but the Saint John deposits are by far the most developed. Production has gone primarily into the manufacture of lime and crushed aggregate, not building stone; the rock is too badly fractured to obtain blocks large enough for cut stone. Nonetheless, rough limestone ashlar has found its way into many a building foundation and retaining wall since the 1700s. It also was used occasionally in the last half of the nineteenth century as dimension stone for houses and churches in Fredericton and Saint John.

Some of the earliest Europeans to quarry limestone around Saint John were the French of Port Royal and others who used it to obtain limestone for mortar to repair their buildings.[172] The British regularly removed shiploads of limestone, much to the annoyance of the resident Indians. A Mr. Armstrong, writing in 1736, describes their reaction.

> This season the St. John Indians opposed the loading of a vessel sent [to Saint John] for limestone by the storekeeper of the Board of Ordnance, and even robbed the people of the vessel of their clothes and provisions, [saying] that the land and quarries belonged to them, and they should be paid for.[173]

New Brunswick's first quarry dispute!

Much later, small quantities of dimension stone were quarried from two sites in Saint John. One lay immediately west of the Suspension Bridge in Saint John, and the other occurred near Lawlor Lake in Rothesay east of town. Quarry ownership changed repeatedly over the years, and without extensive research it is impossible to say exactly who supplied stone for what project.

The only building documented as having been made with dimension stone from the Suspension Bridge area was Centenary-Queens Square Methodist Church in Saint John *[44]*. J. Rines operated a lime kiln on this site in 1875, and so may have supplied the dimension stone as well.[174] Several limestone quarries were situated around Lawlor Lake east of Saint John near Brookville, Torryburn and on the shores of Drury Cove. Their earliest record of dimension stone production comes from the mid-1850s when Saint John parishioners quarried stone near the lake to build Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception *[42]*.[175] Stone from Torryburn went into Trinity Church in downtown Saint John *[43]* and, likely, Caverhill Hall *[93]*. The Brookville quarry also provided stone for St. Paul's United Church *[49]* in Fredericton.[176]

7
KENT COUNTY

Kent County saw very little quarrying activity before 1850 apart from small workings along the Kouchibouguac River in the 1830s and 40s (see the Tweedie House *[91]*). The stone industry in the county began much later than in southeast or southwest New Brunswick and consisted of only four major operations, each of which yielded an olive green to yellow-green dimension stone *(Figure 5)*. One quarry occurred near Buctouche. The others lay along the Buctouche-Moncton Railway line constructed between the spring of 1886 and fall of 1887. All three railside quarries began shortly after 1887, presumably because railway construction led to their discovery or at least encouraged their development.

Bourque Quarry

On 31 July 1890 *l'Evangéline* carried an article describing a quarry near Notre-Dame. It belonged to Philippe Bourque and employed fifteen to twenty men. A year later Philippe and his brother Felicien wrote to a Newcastle stone merchant, Charles E. Fish, for advice.

> We this day send you by mail Samples of Free Stones from our quarries on B & Moncton Ry, we want some one who understand the business to help us put these stones in the market; the quarries are very extensive,...a siding runs along the foot of quarries with Derricks convenient for loading, special inducements will be given.[177]

Despite the promise of 'special inducements', Fish relayed discouraging news:

> We regret we cannot offer you any inducements to develop your Quarries. We would gladly dispose of our own, at very much less than they cost. There seems to be far more stone for sale than there is any use for. The samples look very well, and I should say if there was any demand you would have no difficulty in getting someone to take an interest.[178]

Philippe and Felicien seemingly ignored all but the last sentence of Fish's letter and on 8 November 1892 incorporated the Moncton Freestone Company (Limited) with eight other Moncton men. Still, Fish's dire predictions came true and the operation closed around 1893.

Stevens Quarry

The *l'Evangéline* article mentioned above describes a second quarry at Notre-Dame, one owned by Edgar Stevens. The quarry had recently received a $1200 stone order for a building in Moncton (the now-demolished YMCA building) and 'ont passé des contrats avec certains partis d'Halifax, Montreal etc.'

The Stevens quarry was situated on the south side of Cocagne Bridge where Cocagne River intersected the railway eighteen miles from Moncton.[179] He leased the property for 99 years in 1889 and obtained additional land to build a spur line to the nearby Buctouche-Moncton Railway.[180] Although Stevens transferred both holdings in 1892 to Isabella Stevens, spinster, the transaction seems to have had more legal than actual significance for in 1894 Edgar was still quarry manager.[181]

> Mr. Edgar S. Stevens, the manager...has already made several shipments and enquiries for stone are larger than at any time since the quarries were opened. So far only 7 or 8 men are employed, but ground is cleared to employ a force of 50 or more...[182]

Despite the optimistic press coverage, Edgar must have quit quarrying or died soon afterwards. At any rate, he vanished from the scene around 1895 and left Isabella to assign the property to another man, Thomas Dobson.[183] (William Dobson, manager of the Boudreau quarry in Westmorland County, had a son named Thomas - perhaps the same individual.) Dobson operated the quarry for three years, then ended his lease in November 1898.[184] Interestingly, Dobson's lease stipulated that, upon its surrender, he must provide Isabella with a full list of building stone customers.

For the next decade the Stevens quarry sat idle. Isabella reassigned the quarry lease in 1909 to Moncton builder Fred B. LeBlanc who, through a series of transfers, passed it to the Kent Freestone Company Ltd. of Moncton. This firm was incorporated on 4 July 1912 by three Irvings from Buctouche and two Moncton residents. Under quarry manager Alfred LeBlanc, six men excavated stone in 1911 for ICR offices in Moncton.[185] Little else is recorded about the property after this date except that it supplied stone for St-Antoine l'Ermite Church *[63]* around 1921.

McSweeney Quarry

McSweeney quarry was situated in Scotch Settlement about eight miles south of Notre-Dame, near the Buctouche-Moncton Railway line.[186] What little we know of the quarry comes mainly from an 1897 report by geologist Loring Bailey.

> Some eight or nine years ago [said Bailey] a small quarry was opened in Scotch Settlement, at the head of the Shediac River, under the name of McSweeney's quarry. The stone therefrom was used in the building of the Roman Catholic Chapel in Moncton, but since that time nothing further has been done.[187]

Edward McSweeney was a former Moncton mayor and a one-time quarry proprietor: hence the quarry's name. The Roman Catholic chapel mentioned in the article was St. Bernard's Church, begun in 1887. It would be interesting to

know whether church construction prompted the quarry's development or, conversely, whether parishioners made the church of stone because McSweeney quarry had been discovered along the railway line.

Shortly before St. Bernard's Church was completed in 1891, contractors considered using Scotch Settement rock as rubble stone for the Chignecto Ship Railway project.

> Mr. Chandler, of the Chignecto ship railway, has been at Scotch Settlement with a view of opening a quarry on Shediac river at or near the McSweeney quarry. It is said that the prospects are good and that the stone will be brought to Moncton by the B. & M. railway and shipped from here to its destination by water.[188]

Did Chandler actually remove McSweeney stone for his ship railway? Probably not. He eventually laid his rail bed with rock from Wood Point and Hopewell Cape quarries.[189] Their stone was accessible by water whereas Scotch Settlement stone would have required expensive rail transport.

Mary's Home (1906) in Moncton is the only other building definitely containing McSweeney stone; it was made of material left over from constructing St. Bernard's Church.[190] Stone for the church facade, entrance and rectory came from what has been termed 'Father Savage's own quarry at Notre-Dame', which could refer either to Edgar Stevens quarry or a separate operation.[191]

Buctouche Quarry

Buctouche quarry is situated about a mile west of Buctouche on the north side of Buctouche River. The site was developed in the late 1800s with two derricks and a shipping wharf,[192] and may have been leased by Edgar Stevens.[193] The rock is very coarse grained and deteriorates badly in a saline environment; this could account for why it received little if any dimension stone application in the nineteenth century.[194]

In 1911 the quarry belonged to a Miss Deacon of Shediac, but was not being worked.[195] (A William B. Deacon of Shediac had part ownership of the Northumberland Stone Company Ltd., which made grindstones near Shediac in the late 1890s. Perhaps William also bought the Buctouche property and left it to his daughter.) Parishioners reopened the Buctouche quarry one last time after World War One to obtain stone for St-Jean-Baptiste Church in Buctouche *[64]*, making it the last dimension stone quarry to be worked in Kent County.

ENDNOTES FOR CHAPTER III

1. Hale 1979 pp 25-35
2. Haskell [n.d., n.p.]
3. Information in this section has been compiled from data in the Read Paper Collection (MC 224) held at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick.
4. Company was incorporated in New Brunswick by Letters Patent on 8 April 1908.
5. Details in Minute Book of Read Stone Company Ltd, 1908-1939, MC 224/1/1. In PANB.
6. Entry dated 15 October 1938, Minute Book of Read Stone Company Ltd., MC 224/1/1. In PANB.
7. The 1861 New Brunswick census also shows 8600 grindstones emanating from Coverdale - a surprisingly large figure, considering that nothing is known of the quarry site or whether it ever produced building stone.
8. The author is indebted to Susan Buggey for generous access to her unpublished manuscript entitled Notes on the Albert Freestone Quarries, Albert County, New Brunswick. Her paper provided valuable references to some 1850s-60s primary sources quoted in this section.
9. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book C p 569 (2 September 1851)
10. Gesner 1840 p 29
11. JHA 1847 p cxlvi
12. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book A p 396 (9 November 1847)
13. Buggey 1979 p 1
14. Notebook of David Stirling, Architect [1848-1875]. Copy in Public Archives of Nova Scotia, MG 1/No. 1307B. Original at Queen's University Archives, Kingston, Ontario.
15. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book C p 573 (20 August 1852)
16. Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, 18 Vic. C. 68
17. Ibid.
18. *The Morning News* (Saint John) 1 May and 8 May 1854
19. Masters 1936 p 88
20. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book F p 71 (31 March 1856)
21. City Hall: *The Morning News* ((Saint John) 13 December 1854
    Bethesda Terrace: Letter from Henry Hope Reed to G.L. Martin, 29 March 1989. G.L. Martin, pers. files.
22. *The Morning News* (Saint John), 11 May and 20 June 1855
23. Bailey 1864 p 49
24. *In* Dickie and Wilkinson 1990:
    The Sebastopal Monument (1857)
    Halifax County Courthouse (1858-60)
    West Block, Granville Street (1860)
    Halifax Club (1862)
    Dominion Building (1863)

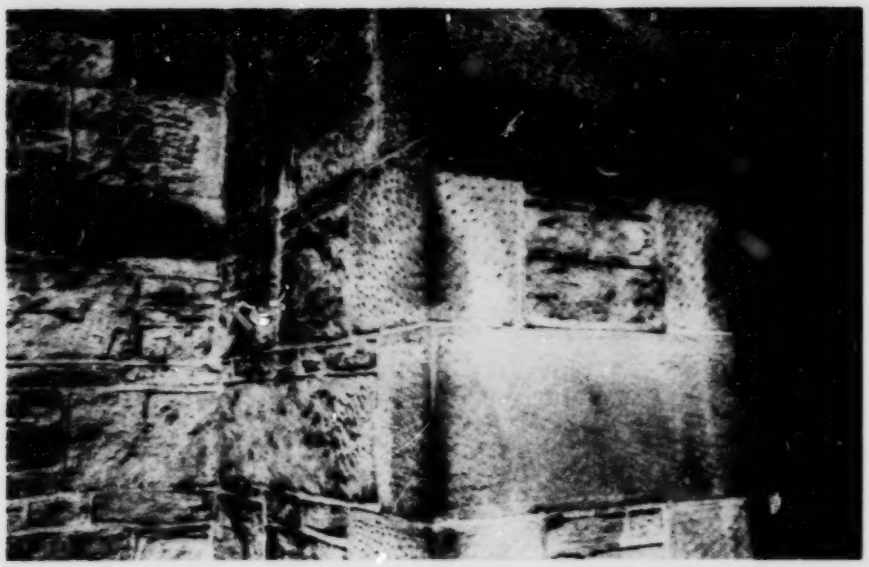
25. Letter from Arthur J. Gerrier, staff researcher with Greater Portland Landmarks Inc. to Robert L. Boyce, restoration and heritage architect, MMC Architects Limited, Saint John, 22 October 1982, p 2. Robert Boyce, Saint John, pers. files.
26. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book G p 25 (16 March 1858); Buggey 1978 pp 1, 13
27. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book G p 72 (3 April 1858)
28. Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, 21 Vic. C. 70
29. RG 39C/1862 #1315. In Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia.
30. JHA 1862 p 20
31. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book H p 33 (9 February 1860); Book H p 541 (9 September 1861)
32. JHA 1865 p 106
33. Diary of Gaius Turner, Harvey Bank, entries for 3 and 4 September 1877. In Albert County Museum, Hopewell Cape. Transcription provided by Brenda Orr, Moncton Museum.
34. Fred Pellerin, Dieppe, pers. comm.
35. Atlas of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, 1878
36. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 10 June 1878
37. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book R p 469 (10 January 1880)
38. *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 16 April 1880
39. Ibid. 14 May 1880
40. Ibid.
41. Ibid.
42. Ibid. 6 May 1881
43. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book T p 240 (9 February 1882); Book U p 492 (13 July 1883)
44. Roy LeBlanc, Shediac, pers. comm.
45. *Morning Telegraph* (Saint John) 26 January 1869
46. Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, 36 Vic. C. 89 and 37 Vic C. 110
47. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book 0 p 80 (22 August 1874); Book 0 p 625 (7 April 1875); Book 0 p 627 (7 April 1875)
48. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book 0 p 308 (12 December 1874); Book 0 p 311 (12 December 1874)
49. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book P p 176 (29 May 1876)
50. Fred Pellerin, Dieppe, pers. comm.
51. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book Q p 233 (17 November 1877)
52. McAlpine's Westmorland & Albert Counties Directory for 1885-86; Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book T p 160 (13 June 1881)
53. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 18 April 1879
54. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book Q p 835 (16 January 1879)
55. *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 4 May 1880
56. Albert County Registry of Deeds, Book U p 404 (12 May 1883); Book U p 647 (1 November 1883)
57. Letter dated 14 September 1883 from W.L. McArthur & Co. to Messrs. J.B. Read & Co. Read Family Collection, MC 224/3/79. In PANB.
58. JHA 1884 p 231

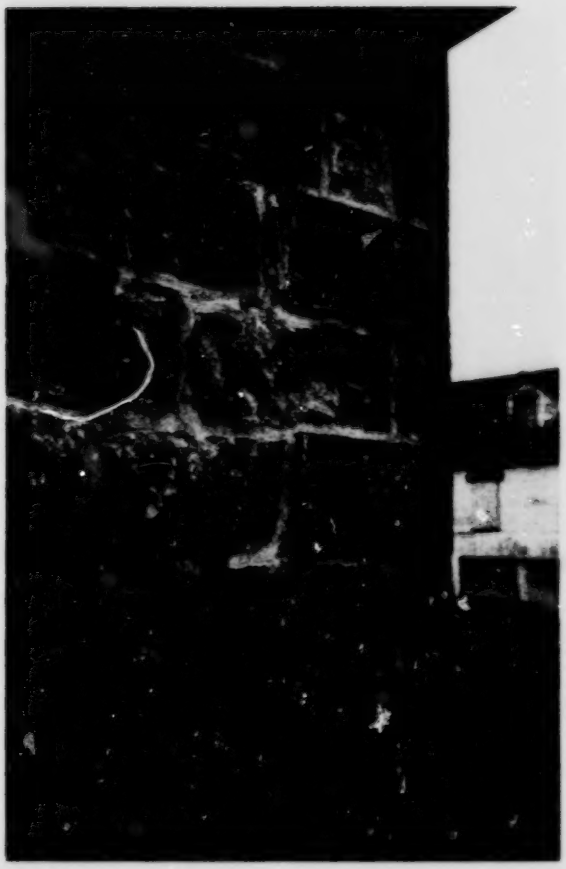
59. *The Maple Leaf* 9 July 1885
60. JHA 1894 pp C11-12
61. Ibid.
62. Merrill Nelson, Sussex, pers. comm.
63. Ryder 1967 p 243
64. Many graveyards in eastern Albert County contain sandstone monuments dating from the 1850s and 60s. The majority likely were made by the Tingleys.
65. Ells 1885 p 35E
66. Gesner 1840 p 51
67. Eardley-Wilmot 1927 p 23; unpublished document dated 12 February 1925, Read Papers, MC 224/1/3. In PANB.
68. Bailey 1865 p 110
69. *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 4 October 1883
70. McAlpine's Westmorland & Albert Counties Directory for 1885-6
71. JHA 1894 pp C11-12
72. *Moncton Transcript* 15 March 1890; Snowdon 1972 pp 25-27
73. Interview with Edgar LeBlanc by Ronald Labelle, 29 September 1979, Dossier 11, ms 25. In CEA.
74. Eardley-Wilmot 1927 p 11
75. Bourgeois 1925 p 80
76. Fred Pellerin of Maritime Stoneworks Ltd. in Dieppe shared portions of his Boudreau quarry research with the author. His assistance in this section is gratefully acknowledged.
77. Hamilton 1876 p 67
78. JHA 1860 pp 98, 122, 134
79. Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, 18 Vic. C. 16; Westmorland Registry of Deeds, Book II pp 217-19 (5 January 1855); Book II pp 285-86 (12 January 1856); Book KK p 233 (8 November 1856)
80. Further details on this dispute probably exist in the petitions files at PANB.
81. Bowser 1986 pp 77-78
82. Map of Westmorland and Albert Counties 1862
83. Westmorland County Registry of Deeds, Book PP p 648 (1 August 1861)
84. Westmorland County Registry of Deeds, Book RR pp 178, 204, 205, 232 (April 19, July 23, August 4 and August 23, 1861)
85. Westmorland County Registry of Deeds, Book RR p 317 (2 October 1862); Book SS p 28 (14 March 1863)
86. MacNutt 1963 pp 388, 432; Belliveau 1976 pp 11-21
87. Ibid. p 349
88. Ibid. pp 369, 388
89. Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, 28 Vic. C. 56
90. Bowser 1986 p 85
91. Westmorland Registry of Deeds, Book SS p 285 (14 March 1863); Book WW p 348 (15 June 1866)
92. Hamilton 1876 p 67
93. Gillcash 1984 p 36
94. Ibid. pp 57-61
95. *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 13 August 1877

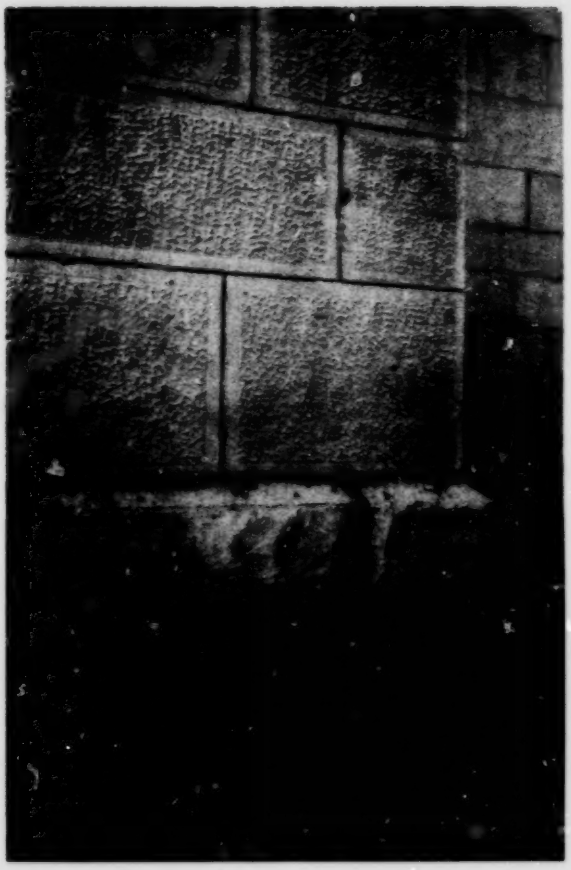
96. Bailey 1899 p 110M
97. Westmorland Registry of Deeds, Book RR p 204 (4 August 1862)
98. Hutchinson's New Brunswick Directory for 1865-66
99. Letter from Richard J. Foxwell to Charles E. Fish, 10 August 1889. Fish Papers, Box 2, file 'Richard J. Foxwell 1889', MC 1244/MS 1B/18. In PANB.
100. Letter from H.C. Read to C.E. Fish, 25 May 1889. Fish Papers, Box 4, file 'H.C. Read 1889-1906', MC 1244/MS 1B/45. In PANB.
101. Ibid.
102. Westmorland Registry of Deeds, Book RR p 205 (4 August 1862)
103. *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 1 August 1885
104. Document dated 15 February 1895, Fred Pellerin, private files.
105. Bailey 1899 addendum
106. Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, 23 Vic. C. 82
107. *Morning Telegram* (Saint John) 10 June 1865
108. Fred Pellerin, Dieppe, personal files
109. *Morning Telegram* (Saint John) 1 July 1865
110. Hamilton 1876 p 67
111. Westmorland County Registry of Deeds, Book R3 p 494 (28 November 1876); *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 13 August 1877
112. Gillcash 1984 pp 43-44
113. *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 13 August 1877
114. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 5 October 1878; *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 28 July 1885
115. Williamson 1974 pp 56-57
116. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 8 June 1878
117. Bailey and Jack 1876, advertisement
118. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 13 July 1871; Fred Pellerin, Dieppe, pers. comm.
119. Bailey and Jack 1876 p 51
120. *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 28 July 1885
121. Ibid. 31 July 1885
122. de Caraffe 1983 p 3; *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 9 July 1896
123. Minute Book 1908-1938 for Read Stone Company Ltd., MC 224/1/1. In PANB.
124. Eardley-Wilmot 1927 p 12
125. Bowser 1986 pp 116-117
126. Westmorland Registry of Deeds, Book KK p 233 (8 November 1856); Book WW p 348 (15 June 1866)
127. *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 29 April 1881
128. Labelle and McGinity 1981a and 1981b
129. Fred Pellerin, Dieppe, pers. comm.
130. Eardley-Wilmot 1927 pp 12, 41; Bailey 1899 addendum
131. Company was incorporated in New Brunswick by Letters Patent on 13 May 1908.
132. Parks 1914 p 59
133. Eardley-Wilmot 1927 p 12
134. Minute Book for the Read Stone Company Limited, MC 224/1/1, entries dated 7 August 1923, 10 April 1926. In PANB.

135. Bowser 1986 pp 116-7
136. Parks 1914 p 59
137. Gesner 1840 p 30
138. Ells 1885 p 37E
139. Information on unpublished sheet entitled Marshlands Inn, MC 224/1/3. In PANB.
140. JHA 1847 p cxlii
141. Gesner 1840 p 60
142. Gesner 1840 p 31
143. Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, 23 Vic. C. 84
144. Snowdon 1972 p 24
145. Ibid.
146. Westmorland Registry of Deeds, Book RR p 347 (21 October 1862)
147. Eardley-Wilmot 1927 p 24
148. Eardley-Wilmot 1927 p 24; letter from J.B. Read to John Lowe, 21 January 1872, MC 224/3/9. In PANB.
149. Snowdon 1972 pp 25-27
150. Unpublished document dated 12 February 1925, in MC 224/1/3. In PANB.
151. Letter from J.B. Read to Henry Read, 14 August 1889, MC 224/3/111. Also unreferenced article in file entitled 'Read Family' in Manse Library, Newcastle.
152. Parks 1914 p 63; unpublished announcement in MC 224/1/3. In PANB.
153. Eardley-Wilmot 1927 p 24
154. Ells 1885 p 9E
155. *Saint John Daily Telegraph*, 7 June 1883 and 2 October 1884; Petchey 1989 n.p.
156. Bailey 1899 addendum
157. *The Sackville Tribune* 11 June 1908
158. Parks 1914 pp 65-66
159. *Tribune Post* 21 December 1908
160. Mount Allison University Newsletter, Vol. 5, No. 1, 22 January 1973
161. Map of Westmorland and Albert Counties 1862
162. Parks 1914 p 42
163. McAlpine's New Brunswick Directory for 1889-96
164. Parks 1914 pp 43-44
165. Parks 1914 p 44
166. Bailey and Matthew 1872 p 234
167. Bailey 1899 p 114M
168. According to Bailey (1899 p 114M), Three Tree Creek quarry supplied stone for both the Departmental Building and City Hall in Fredericton. Squires (1980 p 45), however, quotes a newspaper article stating that the City Hall was built of Caledonia stone. As well, oral sources say that the Departmental Building is made of stone from Morrison Mills.
169. Squires 1980 p 93
170. Parks 1914 p 50
171. Grant 1899 p 28
172. Parks 1914 p 165

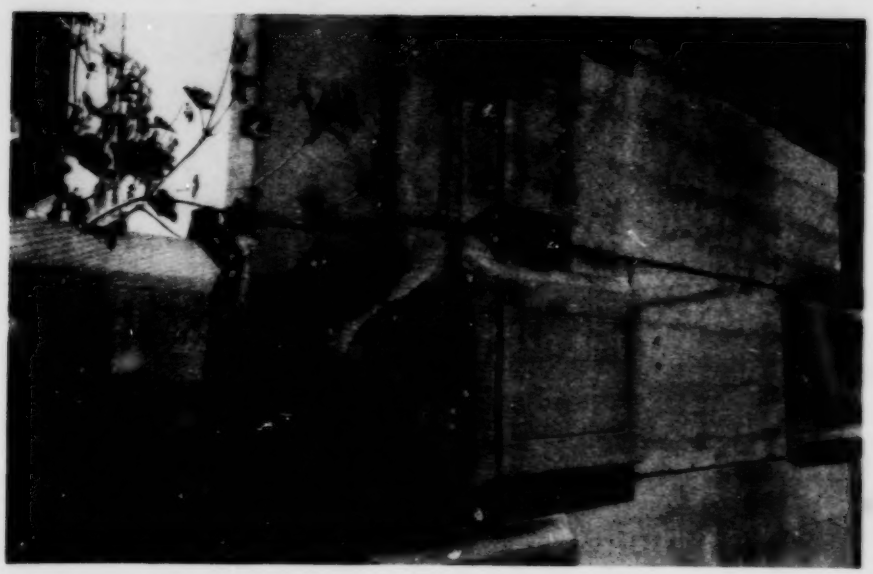
173. Murdoch 1865 p 514
174. Atlas of Saint John City & County 1875 p 61
175. Hennessey et al. 1987
176. Parks 1914 p 165
177. Letter from P. and F. Bourque to C.E. Fish, 25 June 1891. Fish Papers, MC 1244/MS 1B/8, file 'Building Stone, General Correspondence, A-E'. In PANB.
178. Letter from Charles Fish to P. and F. Bourque, 26 June 1891. Fish Papers, Letterbook '7 April 1891 - 19 August 1892', MC 1244/MS 23/#86. In PANB.
179. Bailey 1899 p 114M
180. Kent County Registry of Deeds, Book H2 p 308 (22 July 1889); Book H2 p 452 (4 October 1889)
181. Kent County Registry of Deeds, Book L2 p 10 (21 November 1892)
182. *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 12 May 1894
183. Kent County Registry of Deeds, Book M2 p 743 (15 January 1895)
184. Kent County Registry of Deeds, Book A3 p 767 (29 November 1898)
185. Parks 1914 pp 40-42
186. *The Daily Times* (Moncton) 17 August 1891
187. Bailey 1899 p 114M
188. *Moncton Transcript* 15 March 1890
189. Snowdon 1972 pp 25-27; JHA 1894 pp C11-12
190. Belliveau 1981 p 144
191. Hynes 1982 p 128
192. Parks 1914 pp 39-40
193. Kent County Registry of Deeds, Book I2 p 221 (17 April 1890)
194. Parks 1914 pp 39-40
195. Ibid.

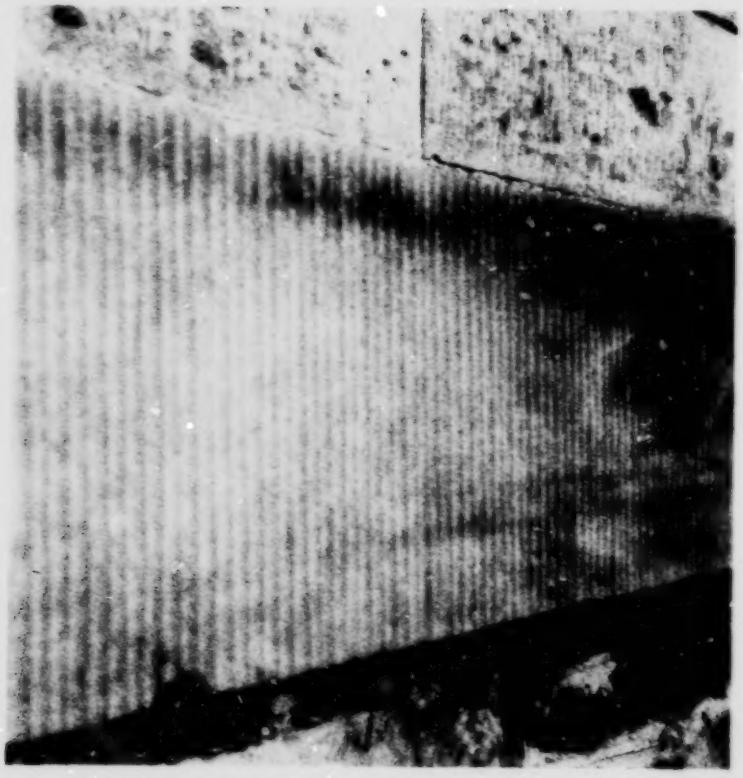




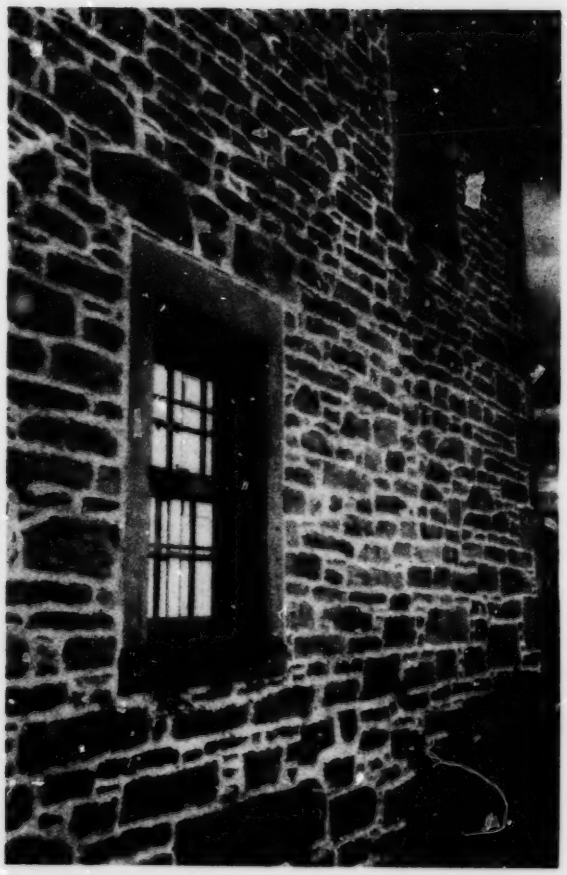


Some typical stone finishes

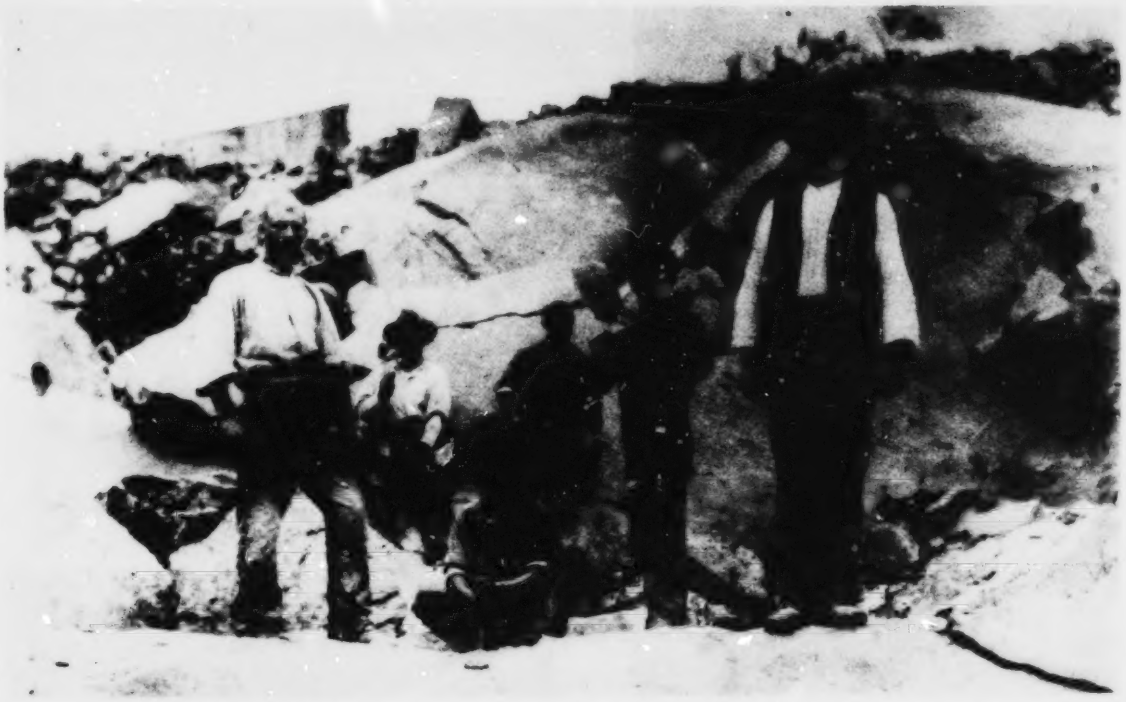




Some typical stone finishes



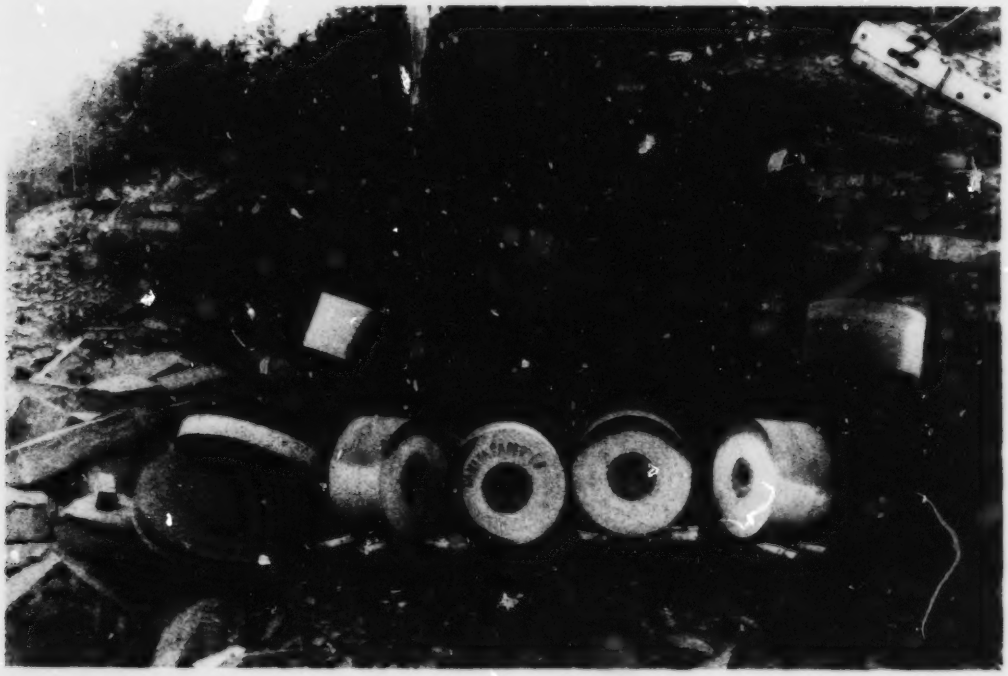
Some typical stone finishes



Drilling blast holes by hand (c. 1900) Before the days of power tools, it took three people to make drill holes. Two men alternately hammered the quarry bar as a third held it erect, rotating it after each blow. *PANB Photograph P32/90*

Pickard quarry sandstone in Sackville Station (c. 1900) Red sandstone from Pickard quarry had to be weighed by ICR officials in Sackville Railway Station before travelling to markets across eastern Canada. *Mount Allison University Archives Photograph 6426/6*

Grindstone makers on the shores of Baie des Chaleurs (c. 1890) Local residents and merchants made and sold grindstones along the shores of Baie des Chaleurs from the late 1700s until the 1930s. *PANB Photograph P93/G32*

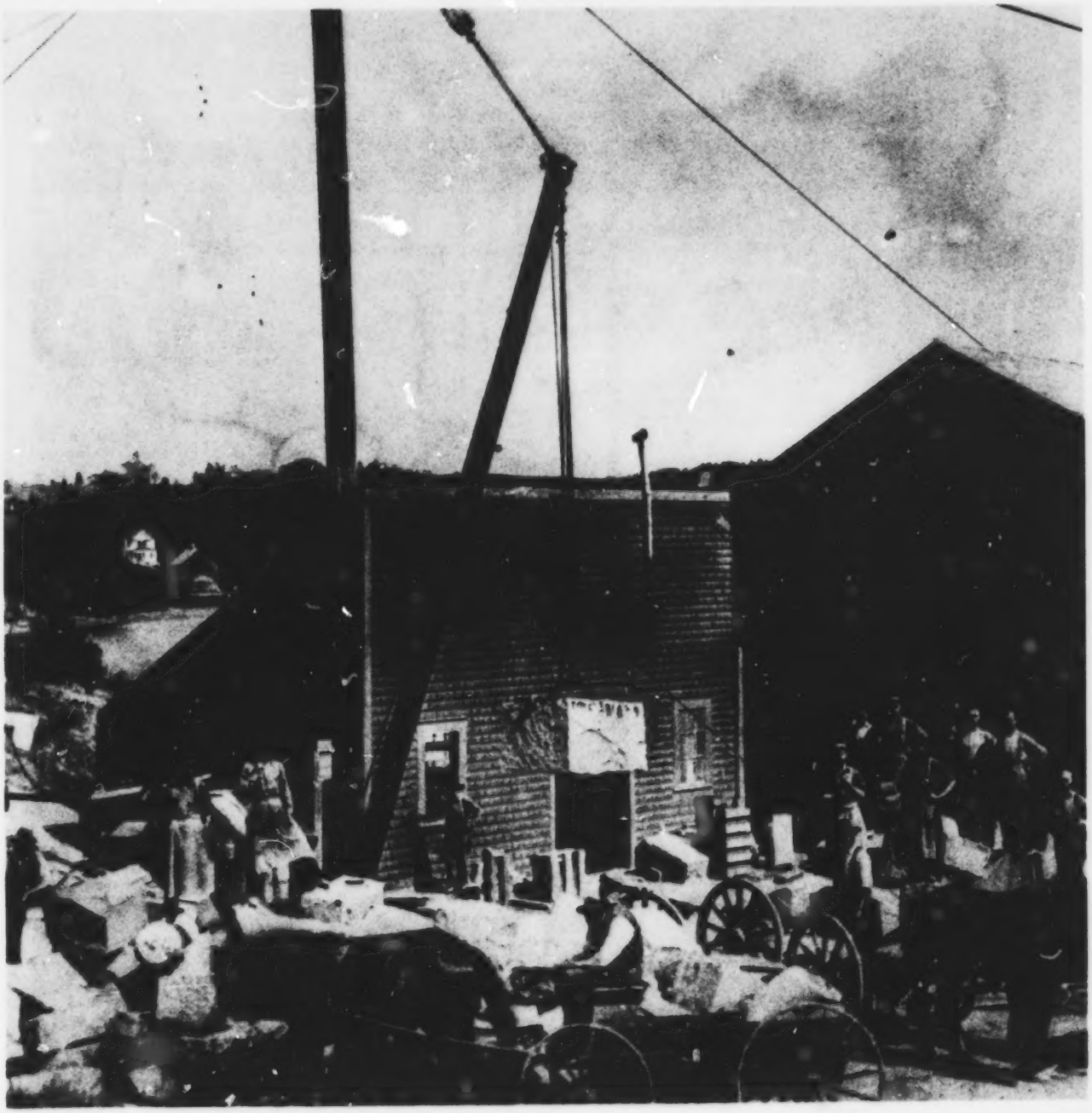


French Fort Cove quarry in Newcastle (c. 1900) Workers at French Fort Cove quarry made dimension stone, pulpstones and grindstones at the site between 1884 and 1903. All three products can be seen here. **PANB Photograph P6/52**

French Fort Cove quarry (c. 1890s) French Fort Cove quarry was a massive operation with several derricks and a network of tramways. *PANB Photograph P6/336*

French Fort Cove quarry shed, Newcastle (c. 1893) Workers are cutting stone for Harkins Academy. *PANB Photograph P6/356*

St. George granite works (c. 1910)
Men are posed beneath travelling cranes that moved stone around the finishing plant. Completed monuments can be seen on the left. *Charlotte County Archives*



St. George granite works (c. 1910) Men used horses to haul stone from the granite quarries to the cutting sheds. *Charlotte County Archives*

CHAPTER IV

The Golden Age of Sandstone:
Part II - Northern New Brunswick

1
INTRODUCTION

Miramichi River cuts a flowing and often peaceful swath across Northumberland County. Numerous sandstone exposures occur along the river and its tributaries, as well as in the ravines of incoming streams. Further north in Gloucester County, sandstone outcrops along the south coast of Baie des Chaleurs and across much of the inland Acadian Peninsula.

As mentioned in Chapter II, residents of Northumberland and Gloucester counties began quarrying rock for grindstones as early as the middle 1700s. Some quarries also supplied small quantities of dimension stone in the early 1800s, all for local use. Despite its early start, however, the dimension industry in northern New Brunswick did not achieve commercial status until the 1880s, nearly three decades after the production peak of Marys Point, Caledonia, Boudreau and other quarries in the province's southeast portion. The features that encouraged quarrying in the latter region after 1850 - the Reciprocity Treaty, American funding and so on - had little effect on the Miramichi district. Why was this?

Perhaps the district's lumbering, shipbuilding and fishing industries absorbed its quota of entrepreneurial spirit until the 1870s. Or maybe it lay too far from American seaports when compared with Albert and Westmorland counties. Records show no American dollars supporting the stone business in the north, even after it became fully established in the 1880s. Whatever the reasons, it was only after the 1870s - after reliable rail routes to Ontario and Quebec were in place, and after Canadian tariffs on American imports made Maritime stone seem more attractive to central Canada - that the northern New Brunswick stone industry came into its own *(Figure 7)*.

2
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Goodfellow Quarries

The oldest recorded dimension stone producers in Northumberland County were two quarries owned by Joseph Goodfellow of South Esk. They lay within three miles of each other on the south side of Little Southwest Miramichi River.[1] The most easterly one sometimes was called Shillelagh quarry after nearby Shillelagh Cove.

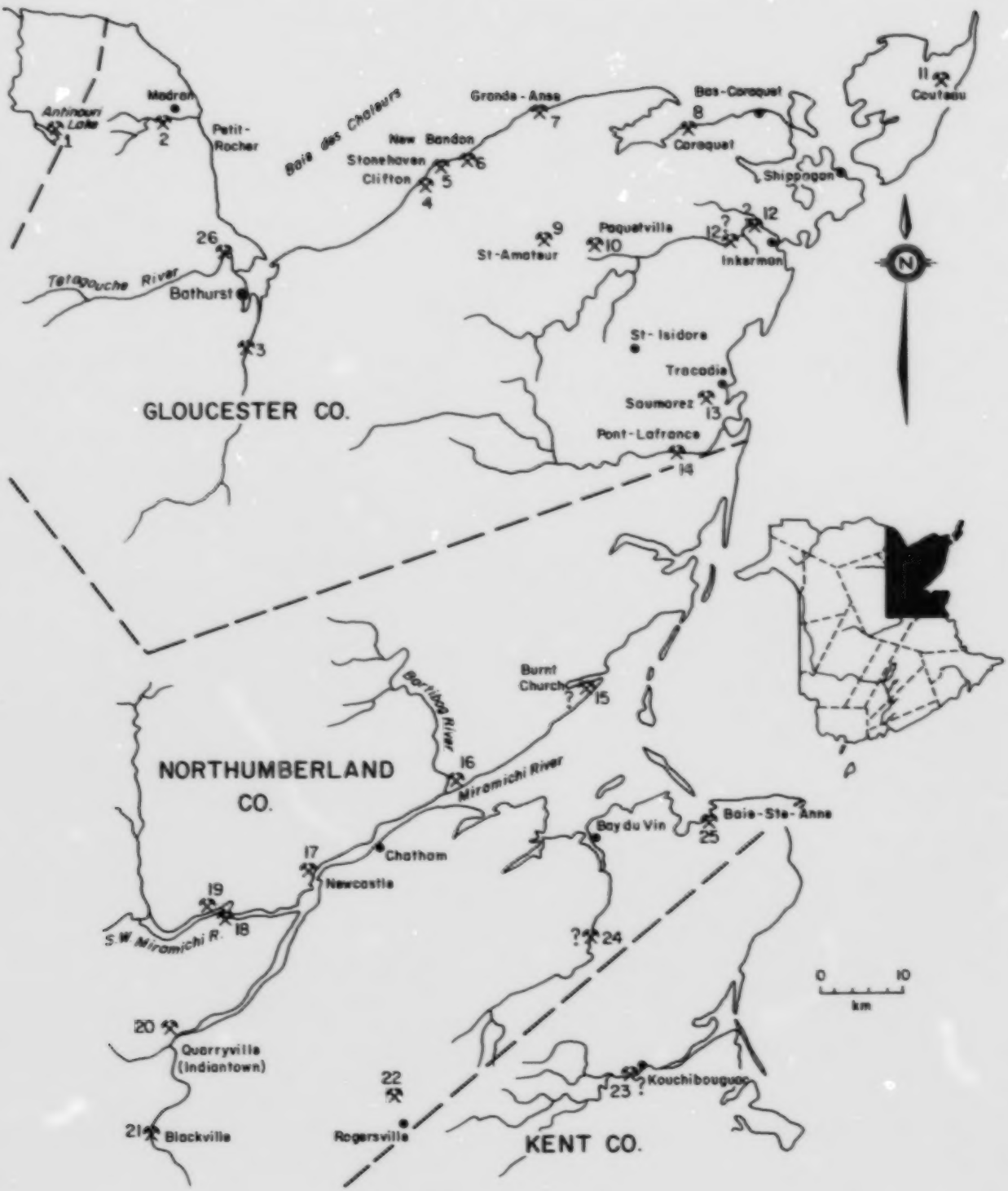

Anthoun Lake
1
Madran
2
Petit-Rocher
Baie des Chaleurs
Grande-Anse
7
New Bandon
Stonehaven
Clifton
5
6
4
Bas-Caraquet
8
Caraquet
Shippagan
11
Couteau
26
Tetagouche River
Bathurst
3
9
St-Amateur
Paquetville
10
12
Inkerman
GLOUCESTER CO.
St-Isidore
Tracadie
Saumarez
13
Pont-Lafrance
14
Burnt Church
15
Bartibog River
16
Miramichi River
NORTHUMBERLAND CO.
Bay du Vin
Baie-Ste-Anne
25
17
Chatham
Newcastle
19
18
S.W. Miramichi R.
24
0
10
km
20
Quarryville (Indiantown)
22
23
Kouchibouguac
21
Blackville
Rogersville
KENT CO.

Figure 7

Quarries of Kent [north], Gloucester, Northumberland and Restigouche Counties

	Quarry Name and Number	Most Active Period*
Granite Quarries		
1	Antinouri Lake quarry	1950-1982
2	Madran quarry	1920s
3	Nepisiguit (Connolly) quarry	1860s-1950s
Sandstone Quarries		
4	Clifton quarries	1870s-1910s
5	Stonehaven quarries	mid-1800s-1920s
6	New Bandon quarries	early 1800s-1890s
7	Grande-Anse quarries	early 1800s-1890s
8	Caraquet quarries	early 1800s-1860s
9	St-Amateur quarry	1920s
10	Paquetville quarry	1920s
11	Couteau quarry	1880s-1890s
12	Pokemouche quarries	1910s
13	Saumarez quarry	1860s
14	Big Tracadie River quarry	1900s-1920s
15	Burnt Church quarry	late 1600s
16	Bartibog quarry	1870s-1880s
17	French Fort Cove quarry	1884-1904
18	Goodfellow/McGregor quarries	1860s-1880s
19	Hill Quarry	1907-1915
20	Indiantown/Quarryville quarries	Read: 1883-1892 and 1916-20s Hood: 1897-1933
21	Blackville quarry	1870s
22	Rogersville quarry	1927-1929; 1949-1953
23	Kouchibouguac quarry	1830s
24	Bay du Vin quarry	1820s
25	Baie-Ste-Anne quarry	1910s
Slate Quarry		
26	Tetagouche River quarry	1830s

* Approximate only

Joseph Goodfellow opened the quarries in the late 1860s. Shillelagh stone allegedly went into building the old Newcastle gaol in 1829, but as suitable stone occurred practically beside the gaol site, the story is probably apocryphal.[2] On the other hand, McTavish Farm at South Esk *[90]* might well have been made of local rock if not from the actual Goodfellow quarries.

Goodfellow experienced modest prosperity throughout the 1870s. Between 1872 and 1874 he shipped 1200 tons of freestone and 60.5 tons of grindstones to the United States. He provided material for the Intercolonial Railway bridges crossing Miramichi River in the 1870s[3] and even won recognition for his grindstones at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.[4] On the strength of his early successes, Goodfellow at first attempted to ride out the inflated American duties by meeting his competition head-on. The main competition in his case was Henry Read and others of the Read stone empire.

Henry Read and his brothers operated quarries in Albert, Westmorland, Northumberland and Gloucester counties and Nova Scotia, selling much of their stone in Montreal.[5] In 1884, Goodfellow consequently took a train to Montreal, met some stone agents and offered to undersell the Reads. Such tactics are scarcely aggressive by modern standards, but in the 1880s they quite rattled the gentlemanly world of Montreal merchants.

One agent was 'dubious' about the quality of stone and worried that if Goodfellow got a bad name in Montreal the market for all Miramichi stone would suffer.[6] Another agent went further. After deploring Goodfellow's unusually low prices - presumably because they would undercut agent commissions - he surmised that Goodfellow 'had a spite against J.B. Read & Co.' and refused to receive him at his premises.[7] One cannot help but feel sympathy for Goodfellow who, after all, was simply trying to weather the tariff storm. Still, he was neither the first nor last man to become entrapped in the stone network of which the Reads were an integral part.

Goodfellow returned to South Esk in the autumn, defeated and without sales. He quit quarrying, moved to British Columbia around 1885 and eventually died in Washington in 1915.[8] Although his quarries are now deserted, they are said to be haunted by the ghost of a worker named Sullivan who fell into one of the quarry ponds and drowned.[9]

McGregor Quarry

Beginning in the mid-1870s, the Reads worked nearly twenty quarries in Northumberland County, primarily - but not solely - for grindstones.[10] One was the McGregor quarry located at South Esk some distance from the Goodfellow stoneworks. (The so-called Holt and Russell quarry also lay near McGregor quarry. We know nothing about this operation except that it supplied good sandstone for monuments.) [11]

Daniel Oak of Indiantown acted as Reads' itinerant quarry manager, travelling between their several Northumberland County holdings. In July 1883 he wrote Henry Read that he had shipped stone from South Esk to Montreal and was leaving for Bartibog, wind permitting.[12] The South Esk operation remained active until 1889, when the Reads mortgaged the property to Roderick McGregor, blacksmith.[13] Oak was caught offguard by the change of ownership, and he wrote to Henry Read that:

> When you sold the place to McGregor, he never notified me. He took what stuff I had there and threw it outdoor and they got lost and some was stolen. I was hardly use right on that place...I [also] had about 30 load of good manure & McGregor used it all I don't think it is right for me to lose all my emprovements.[14]

McGregor never did make regular mortgage payments to the Reads; nor, it seems, did he ever work the South Esk land commercially, for around 1890 all quarrying activities halted. [15]

Bartibog Quarry

The same 1876 map showing the Goodfellow excavations also marks a quarry on the east side of Bartibog River north of where it enters Miramichi River. Little is known about the operation except that it belonged or was leased to the Reads in the 1870s and 80s. Engineers with the Intercolonial Railway used Bartibog stone in the 1870s to build bridges along the line across Miramichi River and its tributaries.[16] Several local buildings - most notably MacDonald Farm on Bartibog River *[88]* - likely were made of stone from the quarry.

In May 1887 Henry Read told an associate that he had 'plenty of plugs and feathers left over from the Bartibog quarries', implying that activities there had stopped.[17] Another Read stone quarry operated at Blackville during the same interval, [18] but it together with the Bartibog, South Esk and other Read grindstone works became redundant when the American railway system enabled Ohio grindstones reached the New England market.

Another Read quarry supposedly was located in Chatham and supplied grey trim stone for an old stone church at Lamèque.[19] (The church was built around 1880 and no longer exists.) Nothing else is known about this operation.

Read Indiantown Quarry

The Read quarry at Indiantown (now Quarryville) occurred on the east side of Indiantown Brook and provided both grindstone and dimension stone material. Stone taken from the site was moved in scows from Indiantown down the Miramichi River to the ICR line at Newcastle. Quarrying began in the spring of 1883 on land leased by Henry Read's brother, Burton.[20] The Reads hired a foreman named Laurent Comeau who, assisted by others from his village of Painsec Settlement, cleared the ground and commenced quarrying building stone

by July.[21] Comeau had quarried previously in southeast New Brunswick; Indiantown stone, in his estimation, equalled the quality of Boudreau stone.[22]

In 1868 Henry Read wrote that the Indiantown quarry was abandoned, [23] but in 1891 it seems to have been functioning again. Dimension stone was leaving the site, and Comeau was still keeping accounts of his men's hours and expenses.[24] The Reads also operated a company store around this time, and occasionally had differences of opinion with workers as to who owed money to whom. Here is what one man wrote when asked to pay his bill.

> I have paid for what I got there and if you wish to put it into a magistrates hands you can please yourself about that all you can get from me is to put me in jail and you can do that any time I am handy to it now I have paid it honest and another cent you will never get from me yours John L. Dugas [25]

Mr. Dugas clearly made up in conviction what he lacked in punctuation.

During the late 1880s and early 1890s, American tariffs and other factors caused the Reads to experience increasingly severe financial troubles that culminated in 1892 with the bankruptcy of J.B. Read & Co. Properties were auctioned, transferred between family members and otherwise handled so that the Reads survived until the 1930s. For a time, however, all but their most lucrative properties - Indiantown included - lay inactive.

Henry Read reopened the Indiantown quarry in the mid-1910s, intending to enter the pulpstone market. He transferred the property to Read Stone Co. Ltd in 1913,[26] erected a pulpstone plant on site and began production in 1916.[27] Labourers attempted to manufacture pulpstones under foreman Herbert Holt, but the project failed for lack of suitable stone: the rock's narrowly spaced fractures prevented men from making the pulpstones large enough. Activities wound up sometime between 1922 and 1925, thus ending one of the last Read stoneworks in the province.[28]

French Fort Cove Quarry

Charles E. Fish - the proprietor of French Fort Cove quarry in Newcastle - was beyond doubt or exaggeration the Don Quixote of the New Brunswick stone industry. He was generous to a fault. He aspired to great commercial and politicial heights, and ultimately failed in both. He was, as Winston Churchill said on another occasion, a man who excelled in wresting defeat from the jaws of victory.

Charles Fish was born in 1854 at Newcastle into a family that on both sides achieved success in the flour and lumber businesses. One unsubstantiated source states that in 1879 his father, James, put him in charge of a Newcastle stone quarry; and that between 1880 and 1882 he lived in New York acquiring

experience in the building stone and construction industry.[29] The anecdote could be true. Still, Fish himself makes no mention of it in his papers, and his subsequent problems at French Fort Cove quarry show little indication of his having 'learned the trade' at all. Whatever Fish's early experience may have been, it is certain that from 1884 until 1904 he operated the French Fort Cove quarry for dimension stone, grindstones, pulpstones and railway stone.

Fish, however, did not enter the stone business alone. His silent partner was none other than Henry Read of J.B. Read & Co. The circuitous route by which Fish became involved with the Reads is unclear, but archival documents present the following scenario. The Reads, as discussed earlier, had many interests in Northumberland County. None, however, contained sufficient volumes of top quality dimension stone to justify a concentrated and lengthy quarrying commitment. In January 1884 Joseph Read wrote brother Henry that a Boston job requiring 6000 tons of Miramichi stone would be 'tight' to procure within the year.[30]

Meanwhile, in September 1883, A. Charlebois & Co. of Ottawa had contracted to erect a new government building known as the Langevin Block.[31] By mid-1884 a sandstone supplier still had not been found. Now, Henry spent much of the 1884 summer in Ontario and Quebec meeting stone agents and attempting to secure contracts for grindstones and dimension stone. Undoubtedly he learned of the Langevin contract, but realized he could not supply the huge volumes of rock required.

What happened next? Likely we'll never know, but the fact is that in late fall of 1884 Charles Fish and an associate secured the contract to supply sandstone for Langevin Block. Did Fish pursue the contract himself? Or did Read petition on his behalf in Ottawa in exchange for certain benefits? Fish writes that the quarry was opened in the spring of 1885 'by myself, through enquiries being made for sandstone for the New Departmental Building, Ottawa.' [32]

Let us move forward for the moment to the spring of 1885. Fish began quarrying at French Fort Cove around May, probably on land leased from R.H. Hutchinson. Over the next few years men removed thousands of tons of stone from the site and shipped it via scow and rail to Ottawa. Fish obviously felt nervous about the lease, for on several occasions Hutchinson had to reassure him of its longevity and the fact that a purchase option existed.[33]

Henry Read, too, showed a quite remarkable interest in the French Fort Cove lease. 'Too bad you can't get that lease from Hutchinson for more than three years', he writes on 11 June 1887, followed a few days later by: 'You better be sure about that lease before you start in big on grindstones - get us longer or a renewal or purchase option'. [34] Surely Read's words signify more than solicitous concern. The 'us' in the second letter strongly suggests that J.B. Read & Co. were connected with the enterprise - a connection that became formalized in 1889

when Fish bought the Hutchinson land and immediately thereafter assigned half of it to Henry Read.

But in 1885 the official Read-Fish transaction lay in the future. At the quarry, Fish had hired workers, mainly from Westmorland County, and was struggling to keep Charlebois supplied with regular sandstone shipments. Letters from Charlebois to Fish in 1885 show that he had a rough time doing so.

> February 19 - ...What I wanted you to understand by my letter was this: that if some uncontrollable circumstances prevented you from shipping less than three cars a day, then my intention in that case was not to hold you responsible, but I certainly did not want you to understand that you were not obliged to send any at all...by the way you are going on,...I will hardly be able to finish the stone work of that building in five years.
>
> March 14 - ...the way you load your cars is not altogether satisfactory because some are overloaded & some are not heavy enough...if a car weighs more than 24,000 pounds we are charged with the over weight & if the weight is less than 24,000 we are charged with the full weight [Here we see ICR officials at their finest. Many New Brunswick stone merchants made similar complaints against the railway company.]
>
> May 5 - ...a large portion of the stone received is not very good, some pieces are too short, others too narrow, and some of them drilled on the face and very rough and almost unfit to be used in the building...I cannot accept any further excuse: your excuse last winter was the great storm, this spring it is the bad roads and later on, I suppose it will be the large heavy rains, and summer will pass away with all those excuses and I will find myself in a nice position! [35]

If Henry Read *did* select Charles Fish to be his front man, he must have had second thoughts after the Langevin fiasco. Perhaps this is why his letters to Fish are characterized by constant advice and admonitions.

In 1888 Henry implored Charles not to ignore grindstones, as they were more certain than building stone.[36] A year later he had to remind Fish not to cut up good building stone for grindstones, but to use inferior material instead.[37] Henry Read understood the stone business inside out, and it must have pained him to see such mishandling of what he knew to be a superior quarry. On the other hand, one cannot help but get the feeling that Fish knew absolutely nothing about stone - at least in his early years at French Fort Cove.

Neither, it seems, did Fish excel in what might be termed customer relations. His papers are full of correspondence with irate contractors who ordered dimension stone from French Fort Cove, then cooled their heels waiting for it to arrive. Their exasperated letters range from the plaintive...

> ...you have kept the [stonemasons] waiting all winter and kept promising to send them along till they got disgusted and left the work and have gone home...you do not appear to think of the box you have put us in by your delays...[38]

...to the threatening:

> I only give you from today to Friday to sent the rest of the stone...and get money ready for the time you make me wait here...if your stone are not here by Friday I gone charge you $10.00 day for damage...reply wanted. you want to kno if you dont kno me you gone kno me [39]

Time and again, Fish lost potential orders by sending his bids in too late, or with insufficient information, or without proper stone samples. After months of attempting to enter the New England market - no easy feat, considering the Sherwood monopoly - he finally obtained (probably through Read's efforts) a large stone order from Boston. His reply? He refused to take the order because they 'wanted it all at once.' [40] The mystery is not that Fish's quarry enterprise remained active only until 1904, but that it did not collapse within the first year. One can only marvel at the following partial list of buildings made from French Fort Cove stone:

McIntyre Residence, Montreal
City Hall, Hamilton
Langevin Block, Ottawa
Harkins Academy, Newcastle
St. Patrick's Church, Nelson-Miramichi
Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec
Birks Building, Montreal
St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
St. James Methodist Church, Montreal
Rimouski and Fraserville post offices, P.Q.
Newcastle, Chatham and Campbellton post offices, N.B.

The reasons for the quarry's surprising longevity are multiple. First, large orders such as the Langevin Block gave the quarry an early impetus that helped sustain efforts later on. Second, the stone's excellent quality kept orders coming in (with back door negotiations by Henry Read) until the dimension stone market collapsed in the early 1890s. And thirdly, it must be admitted, Fish did seem to

learn on the job. He manufactured a wide range of products besides dimension stone: grindstones, railway and bridge stone, monument bases and trim stone for brick buildings.

One more feature should be added: Fish's generous nature. He would agree to accept ridiculously low stone prices from his friends - but then be short of money to pay his workers their $1 to $2 per day. In several instances he went to great lengths to obtain strawberries, salmon and even jersey cows for clients who months earlier had berated him for tardy stone shipments. People seemed willing to give him second or third chances - probably against their better judgement - because Fish was not malicious or dishonest, but merely inept and disorganized. Such, of course, was typical of the nineteenth-century latitude that existed between most business associates, a latitude that faded after World War One.

Fish himself made a diary entry that, better than any historical analysis, summarizes his quixotic grasp of reality. "Badly injured - almost run over crossing the road while gazing at the beauty. Doctor, if anything serious [is wrong] don't say so, only do as much as you can for $1.00." [41]

Perhaps the most dramatic example of Charles Fish's generosity was his dealings with J.B. Read & Co. shortly before the latter's bankruptcy in 1892. Three years earlier Fish had bought French Fort Cove quarry outright on March 22.[42] On 24 April he sold a half share in the property and appurtenances to Henry Read for $2500.[43] Simultaneously, Fish mortgaged the property in his name on the understanding that Read would make half the payments.[44] The mortgage enabled Fish to make several property improvements such as constructing a tramway from the quarry to the river.[45] It also gave him access to a line of credit with J.B. Read & Co., an attractive benefit for the chronically impecunious Charles Fish.[46]

Fish explained how he viewed the transaction in a letter to a Montreal stone agent: "I presume you understand fully Mr. H.C. Read and I have bought this Quarry, share and share alike, but owing to his connection with Jos. Read & Co., we have decided <u>for the present</u> to operate in my name only." [47]

Share and share alike is just what did not happen. As Henry Read knew only too well, J.B. Read & Co. in 1889 was attempting to purchase major American quarry properties. The company even discussed abandoning their entire New Brunswick and Nova Scotia holdings and re-establishing in the United States.[48] This dramatic move likely would have occurred, but for some misjudgement on the part of the Reads, and skulduggery on the part of one American real estate agent.[49] The Reads eventually did acquire quarry lots in Ohio and West Virginia, but chose to remain in Canada. Nonetheless, the American venture placed a great financial strain on the Read company and they declared bankruptcy in 1892.

When Fish learned of the Read troubles in 1891 he wrote: "I think perhaps it would be better to transfer back to me the undivided half part [of French Fort Cove quarry] because it will look better for me, if I have to finance this

amount." [50] A few days later he asked again for the quarry deed to be placed in his name, adding that "if when matters righten up you wish to take a hand here I have no objection as I have always felt, if we had some money to work with, a fair business could be done with this quarry." [51] Fish might have been less sympathetic had he known that Henry had written to his J.B. Read & Co. partner, John Lowe:

> When we got the money on the [quarry] mortgage Fish said it would not be necessary for us to pay for our half of the plant as the profits would soon do that - so we never paid anything on the $1500, the half value of the plant - and if he relieves us on the bond I suppose we can hardly refuse to give the deed - but do as you think best.[52]

After further negotiations, Read finally transferred his half share in the French Fort Cove quarry back to Fish in September 1891.[53]

Up to the end of 1893 Henry Read continued acting on Fish's behalf, praising Miramichi Company stone to potential customers in Toronto and elsewhere. Perhaps he felt these efforts gave him certain rights, for early in 1894 he wrote a letter to Fish asking if the Reads could quarry out part of the French Fort Cove site. Fish's answer was an unequivocal 'no'.

> In reference to your proposition...I have to state it is not at all suitable to me, and without feeling it necessary to state my reasons, I may say...I have...after a long and tedious labor, succeeded in getting cash enough to provide for the mortgage, and a further amount sufficient to enable me to produce a little stock without begging assistance from my friends...I have had 'uphill' work with this quarry the last four years, and if there is a dollar in it, I don't see why I should give it up now.[54]

Later correspondence between the two men indicates another reason why Fish rejected Read's overtures. He believed that when Read left in 1891, some French Fort Cove quarrying equipment vanished as well.[55] In Read's defense it must be said that Henry's response to this accusation sounds genuinely perplexed, and he offers to make every attempt at relocating or replacing the winches in question. He also reminds Fish - and likely it was true - that he, Henry Read, had 'never received a cent dividend from the quarry'.

Whatever happened between them, the Reads slowly lost touch with Fish and faded from the French Fort Cove scene. Fish continued alone, attempting to keep the operation alive. In some years he sold no dimension stone at all and had to produce grindstones to 'keep a few hands' around, should any 'work offer'. [56] Between 1891 and 1903 Fish also produced pulpstones for clients in Nova Scotia,

New Brunswick and Ontario.[57] His pulpstone entry in the 1900 Paris Universal Exhibition actually won a Bronze Medal.[58] Yet Fish knew the end was in sight and, around 1897, wrote a letter (paraphrased below) outlining his view of the stone industry.

> The change in the tariff last year [1896?] allows building stone & grindstones to enter Canada at a much [more] reduced duty rate than we can send into the United States. This practically gives to Ohio & the West our Ontario & Quebec market, while we are shut out of the New England market. Ontario gets no grindstones from the Maritime Provinces, and what is produced by them is marketed in the New England States at a very great disadvantage, as they have to compete with the American quarries.
>
> Another serious hindrance in the stone industry's development is the large quantity of foreign stone brought to Canada in freight boats coming for return cargoes. These boats carry it as ballast at little charge, and while the quarries in the Old Country actually get more for the same grade of stone than we do, we are shut out altogether.[59]

Fish goes on to explain that Canadian freight rates were so high that Americans could deliver stone to Canada's larger cities, freight and duty included, for less than Canadian freight charges alone.

Charles Fish won election in 1899 as an MHA for Northumberland County, but fell to defeat in 1903. In the spring of 1904 he closed French Fort Cove quarry, having neither the spirit, energy nor resources to continue. When geologist William Parks visited Newcastle in 1911, Fish said he intended to reopen the quarry on an extensive scale. It was just another case of wishful thinking.[60] No such rejuvenation occurred, and the site gradually deteriorated.

As for Fish, he later became in turn a tax assessor, a town mayor, an MP for Northumberland County (1925-26) and, finally, a police magistrate. He passed away in 1933 at age 79, six years after the decease of his erstwhile associate, Henry Read. With the loss of these two men, an era in the New Brunswick building stone industry died as well. Charles Fish's grave lies in St. James-St. John United Church cemetery in Newcastle and is typical of the sad luck that befell the man throughout his lifetime. It is made of an inferior sandstone monument base that is cracked through the middle and has no vertical slab. The lettering - not even engraved on stone - has been crudely wrought on a horizontal brass plate bolted to the base. One cannot help feeling that he deserved better.

Hill Quarry

As Fish retired from the stone industry, two other Newcastle men entered the field. Adam Hill and Thomas Foley of the Maritime Stone Company acquired an old quarry property at Whitney on the north side of Little Southwest Miramichi River around 1907. It seems to have been worked previously by other, unknown parties.[61]

Unlike most quarries in the district, the Whitney operation seems to have produced only dimension stone. The rough blocks were shipped by scows and tug to Newcastle and from there went in railcars to markets across New Brunswick. In 1911 the workings employed nine men and possessed two derricks, two scows and a tugboat.[62] Operations ceased shortly after the quarry supplied material for the Miramichi Hospital *[40]* in 1915.[63] Whitney stone, which is a pale olive green, also appears in several other surviving New Brunswick buildings including the 1908 wing of Harkins Academy *[13]*, Northumberland County Court House *[3]* and Bishop's Palace *[67]*.

Hood Quarry

William and George Hood of Montreal have the distinction being the only quarrymen in New Brunswick history to outflank the Reads. In 1894 they opened a quarry at Indiantown on the west side of Indiantown Brook directly opposite the Read operation. Throughout the 1890s they deliberately - and successfully - wooed stone agents in Montreal and obtained a hold on city sales. When the building stone market died, they began making pulpstones and secured numerous lucrative pulpstone markets.

The Reads and Charles Fish first heard of the Hoods in 1894 in a letter written to Fish by Montreal stone agent T. Morrison.

> We understand William Hood & Son, of this City...are going to operate a quarry at Newcastle [Morrison was mistaken; it was at Indiantown]. They have taken a large advertisement and [I] presume they will be calling their stone 'Miramichi' same as your quarry [and] have got a stone mason to cut a fancy key for them out of your stone. Have you any Trade Mark or can they call their stone the same.[64]

Morrison, whose letterhead advertised 'Miramichi Olive Green Stone', was understandably concerned by the newcomers' advertising methods. Morrison later met Hood who told him that, once he got his rail siding in, he would be able to undersell Fish by five cents a foot. Morrison thoughtfully conveyed this comforting bit of news to Fish in a letter the next day.[65] In fact, subsequent correspondence shows that Morrison derived an almost wicked delight in keeping Fish abreast of the latest Hood news. In 1900 he writes they are 'pushing hard' and 'will crowd us close on price'. Three years later comes the understatement: 'Hood is getting quite a hold on the market.' [66] It would be interesting to know

what role the Hoods' achivements played in deciding Fish to leave the quarrying business.

The Hoods clearly used tactics attempted earlier by Joseph Goodfellow of South Esk, but to far greater effect, being Montrealers and acquainted with the local scene. Less clear is their stone source. Although the Hoods bought their Indiantown quarry in 1894 they did not actually open it until 1897.[67] Morrison - informative as always - told Fish that he suspected the Hoods of somehow obtaining French Fort Cove stone, re-cutting it and selling it as their own.

Around 1897 William Hood & Son shifted their operational base to Indiantown and began making dimension stone. It remained their primary output, though they later diversified into pulpstones (1905-c. 1930) and grindstones (1918-1920).[68] In 1905 the Hoods formed the Miramichi Quarry Company, built a tramline to the ICR track, and began to accumulate the latest quarrying and pulpstone-making equipment. Their efforts quickly turned them into the largest pulpstone producer in Canada, a position which they held until 1924.[69]

The Hoods' business contacts also brought them major contracts for their dimension stone across southern Ontario and Quebec: post offices, hospitals, banks and industrial complexes. In New Brunswick, Hood stone appears in Postal Station A in Fredericton *[27]*, Postal Station A in Saint John *[26]* and St. Michael's Basilica in Chatham *[66]*. In 1930 work began on some of the last buildings to be made of Hood stone - the Canadian National Railway station and hotel in Halifax [70] - shortly before the Miramichi Quarry company went into receivership in 1933. Its demise finished nearly one hundred years of regular dimension stone production in Northumberland County.

Since 1933 the Quarryville site has been reactivated three times to supply stone on demand. In 1953 it provided some of the material for Notre-Dame de Grâce Church in Moncton.[71] Two years later the stone went into an addition for Fredericton's Postal Station A. And in the 1960s it was used as veneer stone for Louis Robichaud High School in Shediac.

Rogersville Quarry

Rogersville is situated seventeen miles south of Miramichi River along Highway 126. The town is famous for its brussel sprouts festival, its bluegrass music and, since 1902, its Trappist and Trappistine orders.

The present Trappist monastery *[68]* is built of stone from a quarry located three miles north of Rogersville, east of the old railway between Moncton and Chatham. Workers opened the pale olive sandstone quarry in 1927 to provide stone for monastery construction. In 1949, however, the Trappists decided to operate the property commercially. Labourers initially did all quarrying and stonecutting by hand, [72] but later they had derricks, electric power, a gang saw and stone dressing shed.[73]

Several monks worked as stonecutters alongside lay stonecutters from Shediac, Memramcook, Beaumont and Tracadie.[74] One man, Father Léo LeBlanc, had been born in a Vermont quarry town to a stonemason father before the family returned home to New Brunswick. Although the Rogersville quarry managed to supply stone for several buildings, it ran out in 1953 during its last job (Notre-Dame de Grâce Church). Contractors had to finish the job using stone from Quarryville, Shediac and Wallace.[75]

Other Northumberland County Quarries

In 1893 contractor William Lawlor loaded up the *Florence May* with stone from somewhere in the Miramichi area. He and a crew of men sailed from Burnt Church to Greenly Island off Newfoundland; over the next six months they built what is believed to be the one lighthouse ever made of New Brunswick stone.[76]

The only other quarries known to have been worked in Northumberland County during this era were two small excavations near Baie-Ste-Anne east of Chatham. They were located on properties belonging to Lament Martin and Joseph à Anselme Mazerolle, and supplied stone to build Ste-Anne Church (1911) in the village.[77]

3
GLOUCESTER COUNTY

Gloucester County quarries can be separated into two categories. The first comprises grindstone quarries that also yielded small quantities of building stone during their latter stages of development; they all are situated on the south shore of Baie des Chaleurs. The second group consists of ecclesiastical quarries worked solely to obtain stone for church construction. Most of these operations lay inland on the Acadian Peninsula.

Grindstone Quarries

Between about 1800 and the 1930s, the south shore of Baie des Chaleurs possessed numerous active grindstone operations that supplied abrasives to the eastern North American market. The grindstone beds happened to be situated almost at high tide level. By the 1860s decades of quarrying had exhausted most stone supplies along the beach, and labourers had to build dams to reach sandstone beds below high tide. The additional work made for very costly production. Because of this, and because top quality grindstones fetched more than dimension stone, quarry operators in the area seldom 'wasted' their efforts on building stone as it was economically unfeasible. Even so, small quantities of building stone were produced as a supplement to grindstones at Grande-Anse, Caraquet, New Bandon and Clifton.

Grande-Anse and Caraquet Quarries

Quarry excavations at Grande-Anse extended for half a mile along the shore. The stone is an attractive buff colour, markedly yellower than material from other Baie des Chaleurs quarries. It also is softer and deteriorates rather quickly over time, making it less satisfactory as dimension stone. The Old Post Office in

Bathurst *[23]* and St-Jude-St-Simon Church at Grande-Anse *[75]* are the only present buildings constructed mainly of this stone.

Small quantities of dimension stone were removed from somewhere near Caraquet in the early 1800s to build the original stone church *[73]* and several local houses.[78] Material for the present stone church *[72]* came partly from the land of David Albert in Caraquet. When the rock proved difficult to excavate, parishioners removed additional stone for the church from softer outcrops at Grande-Anse.[79] St-Paul's Church *[74]* at Bas-Caraquet also is constructed of stone from both Caraquet and Grande-Anse.[80]

New Bandon and Stonehaven Quarries

The curved windows of the Old Bathurst Post Office are lined by arched stone trim quarried from New Bandon, a few miles west of Grande-Anse.[81] Other buildings were constructed of New Bandon stone, but nothing is known of their location or status.[82] During the 1860s and 70s, J.B. Read & Co. occasionally sent dimension stone from Gloucester County to its branch office in Boston, making it conceivable that buildings of Baie des Chaleurs material may still exist somewhere in New England.[83]

Clifton Quarries

The one other grindstone quarry that produced small amounts of building stone was situated at Clifton. The Knowles family had owned quarry lots in the vicinity since at least the 1870s [84] and in 1911 were manufacturing grindstones and scythestones under the name of Knowles Quarry Company, Limited.[85] Around 1900 James Knowles used stone from the family quarry to erect a house overlooking Baie des Chaleurs. The home, which remained unfinished, had a first floor of cut stone blocks and a second storey of wood.[86] Its crumbling remains can be seen today at the corner of Turkey Town Road and Highway 11 in Clifton Village.

Ecclesiastical Quarries

The Acadian Peninsula has the highest concentration of stone churches in New Brunswick. Most were erected between 1880 and 1930 using stone quarried from within a few miles of the church sites. The churches generally are in fine condition, due partly to the initial and subsequent restorative care given each building. Their excellent preservation also supports the hypothesis that dimension stone tends to weather best when retrieved from sources near the building locale. None of the two dozen or so ecclesiastical quarries was intended to be a commercial endeavour. Rather, they exemplified the Acadian tradition of being able to adapt, for architectural purposes, whatever suitable stone came to hand. Quarry equipment seldom was more sophisticated than horses, oxen, scows and carts. Local stonemasons - often working voluntarily - chiselled each block by hand well into the 1930s.

Shippagan Island and Vicinity

Before its demolition, St-Jérome Church in Shippagan stood as an excellent example of Acadian stonemasonry. It was built around 1902 and contained stone from three separate locations. One was Bernard Mailloux's quarry at Pont à Bernard in St-Simon-de-Caraquet; the second was at Pont-Lafrance on Big Tracadie River; and the third, 'la quarry à Doucet', lay along Pokemouche River.[87] Pokemouche River quarries also supplied the buff yellow and pale red stone seen in the walls of St-Michel Church in Inkerman *[76]*.[88]

The former St-Urbain Church at Lamèque was built between 1880 and 1906 using, in part, red sandstone obtained from the Shippagan Island village of Coteau.[89]

Tracadie Area

Census returns report that Saumarez near Tracadie produced 50 tons of dimension stone in 1861, that being the earliest recorded production of stone from the immediate area. St-Joseph-St-Jean-Baptiste Church at Tracadie was constructed in two stages: 1926-8 and 1938-49.[90] The proximity of the church to quarry sites along Big Tracadie River suggests that the olive green and olive yellow rock used in its walls likely was retrieved locally.

St-Isidore Church *[78]* lies inland from Tracadie at St-Isidore village, and also is made of stone from along Big Tracadie River. In 1894 construction began on the Tracadie Lazaretto, one of the few secular stone buildings in the area. (The structure has since been destroyed.) Stone for the lazaretto came from a quarry located 'some twelve miles distant' from the lazaretto [91] - perhaps the Big Tracadie River quarry.

Paquetville Area

St-Augustine Church in Paquetville *[77]* contains buff yellow stone quarried from the immediate area and from a site near St- Amateur.[92] After completing the church, workers hauled the leftover stone a few miles down the road and erected the Butler residence *[96]*. In the mid-1940s, parishioners removed stone as well from Butte d'Or (near St-Amateur) for a church at St-Saveur.[93]

4

RESTIGOUCHE, MADAWASKA AND VICTORIA COUNTIES

Northwest New Brunswick possessed very few dimension stone quarries, none of them commercial enterprises. The 300- to 350- million-year-old sedimentary rocks quarried so widely elsewhere in the province occur only occasionally in the northwest. Some granitic rocks in the region could make suitable dimension stone, but are too inaccessible to warrant development. Even today, the road and rail network in northwest New Brunswick is sparse compared with that in the rest of the province. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the minimal transportation facilities would have discouraged any would-be quarry operator.

Only three quarries are documented as having been worked in Victoria and Restigouche counties during the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth

centuries. One lay somewhere near Campbellton and supplied 'Restigouche freestone' for several local buildings including the foundation of a Campbelltown grammar school (1897-8).[94] John Dickie of Point la Nim was the sole stonemason living in the county at the time and may have helped to erect the school.[95]

Someone opened a red sandstone quarry in the earl, 1900s about 24 miles north of Perth along the Canadian Pacific Railway line. It supplied material for the Victoria County Record Office in Perth-Andover *[4]* and was abandoned shortly thereafter. Siegas lies a few miles south of Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska Church *[79]* and is the site of the third quarry, which provided stone for the Ste-Anne church between 1922 and 1923. Although one reference describes it as a granite quarry,[96] geology maps of the area designate it as being sandstone. The church contains both granite and sandstone, further confusing the issue.

Despite the paucity of dimension stone quarries, northwest New Brunswick does contain several charming examples of vernacular stonemasonry. Along highways and secondary roads between St-Quentin and Edmundston, you can see nearly one dozen residences made of field stone that has been neatly cut, placed and mortared. These houses tend to be modern adaptations of the French Regime style featuring a steep gabled roof and/or slightly flared eaves.

5

In the previous two chapters we have examined the Golden Age of sandstone in New Brunswick. The voluminous amount of data reflects the number of sandstone quarries and their quality of stone.

Yet the province also possessed some of the most remarkable granite quarries in North America. In the early 1870s the sandstone industry in the southeast was basking in the afterglow of the Reciprocity Treaty. The Read family had solidified its hold on quarries spanning Cumberland Basin and Baie des Chaleurs. Sandstone and grindstone shipments were leaving regularly for New England, and the worst of the American tariffs still lurked unsuspected beneath the horizon. Conditions were ripe for the development of another branch of the stone industry.

ENDNOTES FOR CHAPTER IV

1. Map of Northumberland Co., New Brunswick, 1876
2. Johnston 1967 p 11a; Arbuckle 1978 p 99
3. *Union Advocate* 27 January and 1 September 1875
4. Fred Pellerin, Dieppe, pers. comm.
5. Letter from J.H. Hutchinson to H.C. Read, 2 June 1884. MC 224/3/82. In PANB.
6. J.H. Hutchinson to H.C. Read, 13 June 1884, MC 224/3/82. In PANB.
7. W.M. McArthur to H.C. Read, 18 June 1884, MC 224/3/82. In PANB.
8. Hamilton 1988 p 174
9. Johnston 1967 p 11a
10. Eardley-Wilmot 1927 p 13
11. Letter from H.C. Read to C.E. Fish, 7 May 1892. Fish Papers, Box 4, file 'H.C. Read 1889-1906', MC 1244/MS 1B/45. In PANB.
12. Daniel Oak to H.C. Read, 26 July 1883, MC 224/3/79. In PANB.
13. Northumberland County Registry of Deeds, Book 67 pp 14-15 (1 June 1889)
14. Letter from Daniel Oak to Henry Read, 7 November 1889, MC 224/3/109-11. In PANB.
15. One example: Letter from C.E. Fish to J. Read & Co., 10 October 1891, MC 224/3/122. In PANB.
16. Arbuckle 1978 p 78
17. Letter from H.C. Read to C.E. Fish, 30 May 1887. Fish Papers, Box 4, file 'Henry C. Read 1886-8', MC 1244/MS 1B/45. In PANB.
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19. *Album Souvenir*...1951 p 42
20. Northumberland Registry of Deeds, Book 61 p 492 (12 December 1882)
21. Letter from L. Comeau to Messrs. J. Read & Co., 23 July 1883, MC 224/3/79. In PANB.
22. Letter from L. Comeau to Messrs. J. Read & Co., 31 July 1883, MC 224/3/79. In PANB.
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24. Letters from L. Comeau to Henry Read, 17 and 21 September 1891, MC 224/3/121. In PANB.
25. Letter from John Dugas to J. B. Read & Co., 3 January 1884, MC 224/3/82. In PANB.
26. Northumberland Registry of Deeds, Book 95 p 341 (13 October 1913)
27. Northumberland Registry of Deeds, Book 97 p 19 (16 June 1915)
28. Eardley-Wilmot 1927 p 14; Minute Book for Read Stone Company Ltd., 1908-1938. Read Papers, MC 224/1/1. In PANB.
29. Paper entitled *Charles E. Fish M.P.P.*. Fish Papers, Box 1, MC 1244/MS 1/A. In PANB.
30. Letter from J.B. Read to H.C. Read, 28 January 1884. MC 224/3/81. In PANB.
31. Arbuckle 1978 pp 78-79

32. Ganong Papers Box 23, Pk 7 Item 1 p 1. In NBM.
33. Letter from R.H. Hutchinson to C.E. Fish, 10 June 1887. Fish Papers, Box 1, file 'R.H. Hutchinson 1887-89', MC 1244/MS 1A/21. In PANB.
34. Letters from Henry Read to Charles Fish, 11 June and 17 June 1887. Fish Papers, Box 4, file 'Henry C. Read 1886-8', MC 1244/MS 1B/45. In PANB.
35. Letters from A. Charlebois to C.E. Fish, 19 February, 14 March and 5 May 1885. Fish Papers, Box 2, file 'A. Charlebois & Co.', MC 1244/MS 1B/11a. In PANB.
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37. Letter from Henry Read to Charles Fish, 20 June 1889. Fish Papers, Box 4, file 'Henry C. Read 1889-1906', MC 1244/MS 1B/45. In PANB.
38. Letter from Paul Lea to Charles Fish, 6 March 1890. Fish Papers, Box 2, file 'Building Stone, General Correspondence, F-L', MC 1244/MS 1B/8. In PANB.
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92. Father Donat Robichaud, Paquetville, pers. comm.
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CHAPTER V

Charlotte County Granite Quarries

1
INTRODUCTION

A person driving around New Brunswick today could find perhaps one hundred and fifty sandstone buildings: churches, homes, schools, court houses, gaols and other public structures made of native stone. But without knowing where to look, one would be hard pressed to locate buildings constructed of native granite. In fact the province holds only a dozen or so buildings made of local granite, eight of which are in Bathurst and vicinity.

Why the discrepancy? One reason was that sandstone quarries outnumbered and outspanned granite quarries. Granite, too, was more time consuming and expensive to work than sandstone, especially before power tools became commonplace. Yet the primary cause seems to have been that the granite industry produced greater volumes of monumental than dimension stone. This was particularly so of the granite quarries located in Charlotte County.

For all intents and purposes, the Golden Age of granite began when the first Charlotte County quarry opened in 1872. The stone quickly acquired fame for its rich colours and ability to take a high, long-lasting polish. Thousands of carved and polished granite columns, monuments and pillars, and some dimension stone, left St. George for New England and eastern Canada between the 1870s and 1930s. St. George became for a time the unofficial granite capital of Canada and furnished some of the most stunning monumental stone ever produced.

The Charlotte County quarries *(Figure 8)* occurred along the southern contact of a large granitic body that outcrops between St. George and St. Stephen. They yielded many colours of stone that can be grouped roughly into two categories: red and black.* The few black to grey granite workings were centred around

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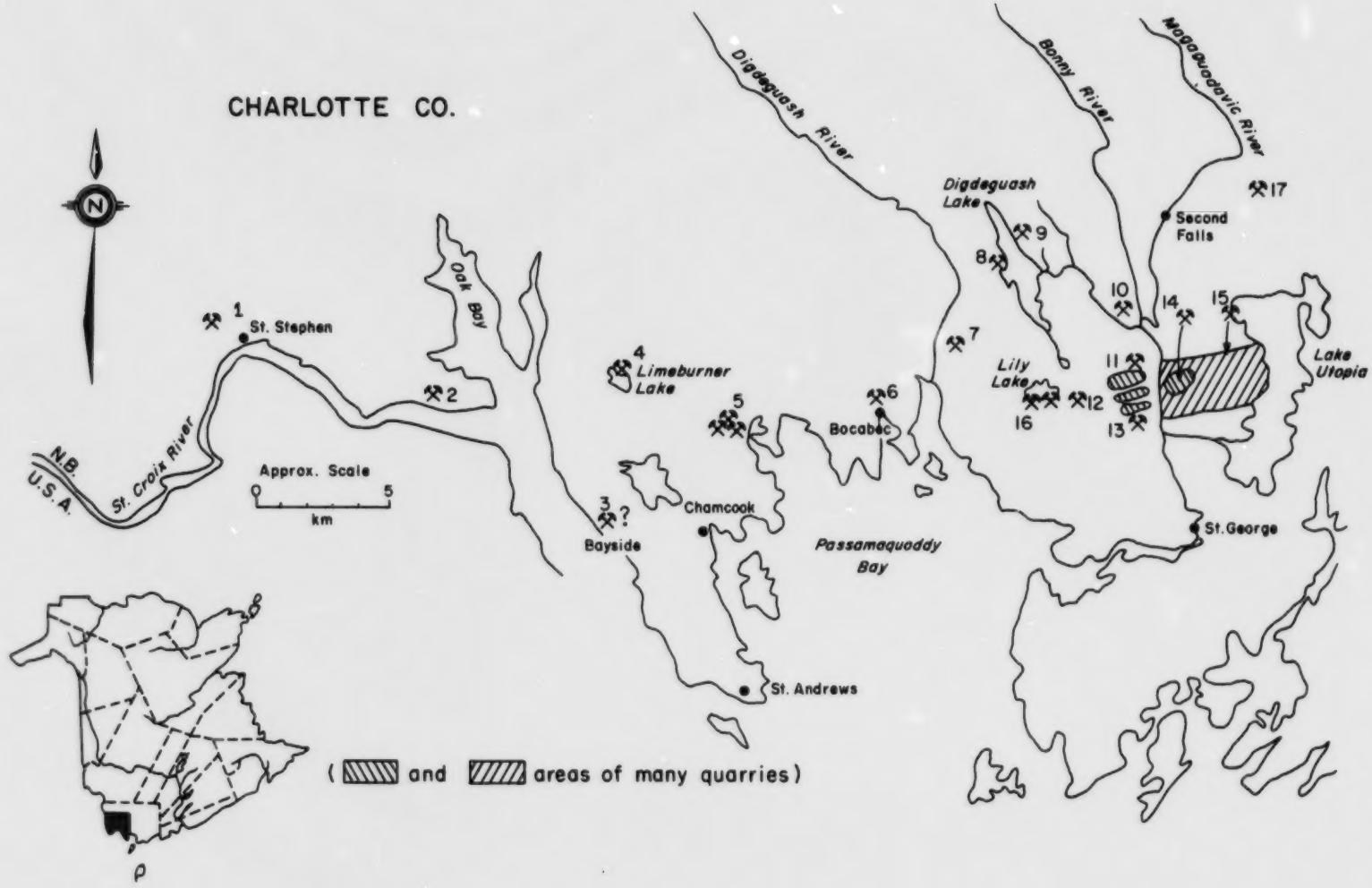
* Granitic rocks are formed primarily of the minerals quartz and feldspar with lesser amounts of mica, hornblende and/or pyroxene. Some feldspars are deep red whereas others can be blue-black, white, pinkish or yellow. The colour of a granitic rock depends largely on the kind and proportion of feldspars it contains. 'Black granites' - those ranging from true black to dark grey - have a high content of pyroxene, hornblende and magnetite (all deep grey or black minerals) and/or a blue-black feldspar named labradorite.


CHARLOTTE CO.
N
St. Stephen
1
2
Oak Bay
N.B.
U.S.A.
St. Croix River
Approx. Scale
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km
3
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Bayside
4
Limeburner Lake
5
Chamcook
St. Andrews
6
Bocabec
Passamaquoddy Bay
Digdeguash River
Digdeguash Lake
7
8
9
Bonny River
Magaguadavic River
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
Second Falls
Lily Lake
Lake Utopia
St. George
P
(and areas of many quarries)

Figure 8

Granite Quarries of Charlotte County

	Quarry Name and Number	Most Active Period*
Black Granite Quarries		
1	Little Ridge quarry	1909-1913
2	The Ledge (6)**	c. 1900-1950s
3	Bayside quarries	1917-1937
4	Kennedy quarry	late 1890s
5	Chamcook Mountain quarries (e.g., Stuart)	1890s
6	Bocabec quarries (e.g., Hanson)	1890s-early 1900s
8	Spinney quarry	1932-1950s
9	McGratten Digdeguash quarry	1916-1926
17	Second Falls quarries	early 1900s
Red/Pink Granite Quarries		
7	Roix Road quarry	late 1890s
10	Dawson Mountain quarry	late 1890s-1930s
11	New Brunswick Red Granite Co. quarries (9)	1870s-1911
12	Milne, Coutts & Co. quarries west (2)	1880s-1940s
13	Tayte, Meating & Co. quarries (3)	1880s-1920s
14	Epps, Dodds & Co. quarries (7)	1880s-1920s
15	Milne-Coutts & Co. quarries east (c. 20)	1872-1940s
16	Lily Lake quarries (2)	1880s-1890s

* Approximate only

**Numbers refer to estimated number of quarries in the areas shown.

Bocabec and St. Stephen. The red and pink granite quarries lay to the east within a swath of land just north of St. George between Magaguadavic River and Lake Utopia.

2
RED GRANITE QUARRIES

Introduction

The St. George red granites ranged from deep red to light pink, most of which were sold under the trade name *St. George Red.* Quarries closest to the southern edge of the granitic body supplied the richest red stone. Those further north tended to give a pale pink or greyish product.

Nearly fifty quarries were opened in and around St. George between 1872 and the 1940s. During those years many entrepreneurs attempted to hitch a ride on the granite bandwagon. Most came and went rapidly, leaving little more than their name and holes in the ground *(Appendix I)*. Conversely, the half a dozen companies discussed below achieved reasonable if varied success. The earliest of these to incorporate was the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.

Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company

One day during the summer of 1872, a landscape painter named Charles Ward decided to fish at Lake Utopia near St. George in southwest New Brunswick. Ward was born in Saint John and had recently returned from an extended stay in Europe. While there he had studied painting and toured cities famous for their widespread architectural use of sandstone and granite.

Perhaps Ward's European stay heightened his awareness of dimension stone. Or perhaps he fancied himself an entrepreneur as well as an artist. At any rate Charles Ward did not go fishing that summer day. Instead, he

> ...approached a fisherman to hire a boat which was anchored to the shore by a large red stone. In raising it, its rich colour attracted his attention, and...it occurred to him it might be utilized for a better purpose than as a primitive anchor. Instead of going on his intended fishing excursion, he went hunting for red granite stone, and the result was the further discovery of immense ledges of beautiful dark-red granite - which led to the existence of the present quarries.[1]

Ward must have moved exceedingly fast after his Lake Utopia excursion, for on 28 December of that same year he and seven other men incorporated the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company in the State of New York. According to the incorporation certificate the firm possessed a capital stock of $200,000 and included three officers from St. George; the remainder came from New York City.[2] The certificate contained several testimonials praising the granite's quality. One, dated 12 July 1872, is rather curious.

I am rejoiced to see by the sample you sent me that the Bay of Fundy Granite is at last obtainable in the market. I have been familiar with the stone some years, but did not know how to obtain it....I shall not only take an early opportunity of using it in my own private work, but also to recommend it fully to the attention of this Department in our future architectural operations.

Faithfully yours,
Jacob Wrey Mould
Associate Architect
Department of Public Parks
City of New York [3]

If Mould truly was 'familiar with the stone some years', then it must have been discovered before 1872. Indeed, geologists Loring Bailey and George Matthew visited the area in 1869 and wrote a brief report published in 1872.[4] This fact casts an altered light on the Charles Ward scenario but then his story, like many fishing tales, may have been somewhat embellished.

The first monument emerged from the Bay of Fundy Company's stone manufacturing plant around 1873. It still stands in St. Marks' Cemetery at St. George in memory of the Thomson family *[109]*.[5] Marketing efforts by the New York shareholders succeeded beyond all expectations, and the granite soon appeared in polished pillars decorating such prominent New England structures as the new Evening Post headquarters in New York, the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Boston and the Ottawa Parliament Buildings.[6] The stone also went into a Central Park (New York) entrance bridge and a large Boston building.[7]

Meanwhile, superintendent George McGlashan was busy expanding the company stoneworks west of Lake Utopia. McGlashan's work crew consisted of stonecutters brought from his native Scotland in 1872-3 as well as others hired in St. George and Saint John.[8] The men used 'Lewis holes' to remove stone blocks up to thirty feet long. This entailed drilling two closely spaced holes and chiselling out the core between them. When charged and blasted, the rock broke parallel to the long axis of the enlarged hole.

Scows transported the rough stone blocks down Lake Utopia, crossed the natural canal connecting the lake with Magaguadavic River, then moved downstream to St. George. The company granite mill was in St. George and received its power from the Magaguadavic Falls upstream. It held yards and sheds full of hoisting cranes, grinding and polishing tools, lathes and other machinery. Between 100 and 150 employees worked long hours in the plant for wages ranging from 50 cents to $2.50 per day.[9] In the mill as in the quarries, the more skilled positions went

initially to imported Scottish stonemasons.[10] Local residents served their apprenticeships and in time became first class 'granite men' in their own right.

The Bay of Fundy Red Granite manufacturing plant cost over $75,000 and in the mid-1870s was the finest of its kind in the Maritimes.[11] One impressed visitor wrote the following report after seeing the works in 1876.

> The rough stone is first taken into the cutting shed,...where it is dressed with chisels to the required form. It is next transferred to the grinding and polishing shop, where the rough grinding is done with sand [from Lake Utopia][12] and water. When the stone is sufficiently smooth the sand is cleaned off, and emery applied...upon the stone till it (the emery) is ground to an impalpable powder,...The emery is then thoroughly cleansed off, and moist putty powder...applied, to polish the stone and give it a brilliant surface. [The men also occasionally polished stone using blocks of willow trees with the end grain saturated in powder.[13]]
>
> An ordinary spire six feet high, can be cut and shaped in four days by one workman,...about four days more are consumed in grinding and polishing the several sides of it....[14]

But even as the visitor penned the above words, the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company - unnown to the quarryworkers - was struggling with financial troubles that finally 'drove them to the wall.'[15] Evidence suggests that disputes between company officers may have hastened the demise.[16] Whatever the cause of failure, the quarries and mills eventually fell to St. Stephen's Bank at a sheriff sale in 1879.[17]

And so the unemployed stonemasons dispersed. Some returned to Scotland, and more found work in the United States or with other St. George granite operations. Four men - William Coutts, Alex G. Milne, James Watt and Alex Milne - went one step further. They rented the old Bay of Fundy holdings in 1881 and reopened the quarries on speculation. Two years later they purchased the company and assets for $10,000 and rechristened the enterprise as The Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works. Finally, they opened marketing offices in St. George and Aberdeen [18] and amalgamated into one of the most prosperous granite enterprises in New Brunswick history: Milne, Coutts & Co.

Milne, Coutts & Co.

Milne, Coutts & Co. was to the New Brunswick granite industry what the Read Stone Company was to the sandstone business. The former firm lasted from 1883 to 1953 and so spanned almost the entire history of granite quarrying in Charlotte

County. To a large degree, information contained in this section applies equally to the other St. George granite operations of the day.

The lengthy success of Milne, Coutts & Co. undoubtedly stemmed from the principals' intimate knowledge of granite. Far from being mere financiers, they were practical granite men who had apprenticed in Scottish granite quarries, emigrated to America in 1868 and worked at St. George from 1872 onwards.[19] Alex and Alex G. Milne were cousins, known as Big Sandy and Little Sandy. James Watt, a former Bay of Fundy Company foreman, retired in 1885 and sold his shares to sea captain Charles Johnston.[20]

Milne, Coutts & Co. opened about twenty red and pink quarries between Lake Utopia and Magaguadavic River, and a few more immediately west of the river. Stone from the lakeside operations was scowed to St. George. Oxen (or, later, trucks) hauled rock from the inland quarries over the three-mile road to town. The finished products moved by horse and wagon from the mill to a wharf on the Bay of Fundy, and from there by boat to the Saint John railway network. Some also travelled to the U.S. market along the Shore Line Railway, constructed through St. George in 1875.

Most Milne, Coutts & Co. operations supplied monumental stone, but at least one - the Big Dump Quarry - also sent many tons of dimension stone to New England. Structures made all or partly of Milne, Coutts & Co. stone include the New York City Public Library and the American Museum of Natural History. The finished stone also won awards: a diploma at the 1883 Provincial Exhibition in Saint John, and a medal and diploma at the 1886 Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, England.[21]

One cannot write about the St. George granite industry without mentioning the friendly competition that existed between granite workers. Each tried to outdo the other in carving their own grandiose tombstone. In their spare time the men created urns, letter presses, door stops, polished granite balls, table tops, hat pin heads and - on one special occasion - curling stones. It became almost a rite of passage for 'granite men' to be able to take a solid block of stone and chisel out its interior leaving only thin connecting strips along the perimeter, and a loose granite ball rattling within.[22]

Thanks to a steady flow of contracts, the New Brunswick granite business did well during the 1880s and early 1890s. In 1897 Milne, Coutts & Co. and the three other St. George granite companies (described later) together employed three hundred men and processed about $90,000 worth of finished stone.[23] Here are some typical prices received per cubic foot for the different stone categories:

rough stone, delivered at mills	$1-$1.25
finished product	$5
rough stone for monuments	$2
building stone	$0.75 [24]

Yet a letter written by Alex Milne in 1897 reveals that the granite industry suffered major setbacks from foreign competition, high freight rates and - as always - prohibitive American tariffs that rose in the early 1890s from thirty to forty per cent on finished stone products.

> Our chief competition is with Aberdeen - they not only manufacture their own granites, but import stone from Norway and Sweden. The low rate of wages in these countries [enables] them to lay down these granites in Aberdeen at about the cost of quarrying their own. The wages for stone cutters in Aberdeen are between 4 and 5 shillings per day. The wages in St. George [are] from $2.00 to $2.50 per day. Our close proximity to the United States granite centres keeps the wages at their rates, as our men, who are well known and famed as good workmen,...are always welcome in the neighbouring republic; consequently we have to pay the wages to keep them....The freight rates from Aberdeen to Ontario is about the same or a little less than from St. George. [25]

U.S. tariffs forced granite merchants to market St. George stone almost solely in Canada, sometimes as far west as British Columbia.[26] Export figures are even more eloquent: in 1890 New Brunswick shipped $24,048 in wrought granite and marble to America. The value of same in 1898? Sixty-five dollars. Some companies tried to lower costs by cutting workers' wages. They succeeded only in causing a widespread strike *(Appendix I)*.[27] That the various St. George granite works survived beyond 1900 says much about the superb quality of the stone.

Milne, Coutts & Co. made modest attempts to upgrade mill facilities in the early 1900s. They installed a modern column cutter around 1911 and added pneumatic power to their operations. Alex G. Milne had no use for the new power system, grumbling that it was "good for only one thing: to blow the damn whistle." [28] The whistle sounded first at seven o'clock in the morning, then at intervals throughout the day to summon or relieve quarry and mill workers. Scores of men emerged twice daily from the granite sheds, covered with dust thrown off by polishers, grinders and other machinery.

Granite dust...so little has been recorded on the history of silicosis in New Brunswick that one cannot discuss what quarrymen called the 'stonecutters disease' using anything but anecdotal evidence. Those anecdotes, however, tell us that many St. George granite labourers died in their thirties or forties after years

of coughing and growing old before their time. None of them seems ever to have received company - or government - compensation for the lung ailments. Workers in the dusty mill sheds were particularly susceptible to silicosis, a lung disease caused by breathing in the silica dust released by cutting, grinding and polishing granite under poorly ventilated conditions. According to one former granite man, people generally accepted the disease as an unavoidable job risk; you either were lucky or, more often, not.

Just as the effects of silica dust are cumulative, so can decades of adverse conditions or mismanagement undermine even the highest quality stone quarries. By the time the Depression struck New Brunswick, Milne, Coutts & Co. and their fellow St. George granite merchants had serious troubles, for several reasons.

Most companies possessed outdated mill and quarry machines. The lack of modern equipment disabled the St. George operations from competing with their highly mechanized and centrally located equivalents in Quebec, Ontario and New England. Had the St. George operators agreed to combine their interests and finance one top quality finishing mill, they might not have succumbed in the late 1930s. This amalgamation failed to occur.

In the early 1900s Milne, Coutts & Co. and others ceased employing experienced quarrymen by the day. Instead they chose to buy stone from contractors at a fixed price per cubic foot.[29] The decision proved fatal. Contractors had little interest in working a quarry with a view to its longevity. They 'highgraded' the rock, allowed waste material to accumulate on the quarry floor, then moved to another site leaving the original excavation in an unworkable condition. Neither could most contractors afford to maintain the powered hoist and drilling equipment. Visitors to the St. George quarries in the 1930s reported quarry after quarry in which men laboured with hand tools and horse derricks alongside abandoned heavy machinery - a disturbing sight when the industry's survival demanded great sophistication.[30]

European stone, too, became increasingly detrimental to the New Brunswick granite industry. Low foreign production costs and freight rates allowed Swedish stone to be imported through Scotland to St. George almost as cheaply as Charlotte County stone could be quarried and brought to the mills. The St. George sheds worked large quantities of imported stone, heedless that the action undercut their own existence. Even worse, Canadian freight rates on finished stone greatly exceeded those for rough stone. Finishing plants sprung up across the country and began to use nearby or imported stone rather than purchasing the higher priced, albeit superior quality, St. George material.

One could say that the Charlotte County granite companies failed ultimately because of a destructive reluctance - a reluctance to diversify into dimension stone, to work collectively, to supply rough rather than finished stone and, above all, to modernize equipment. One writer states that the second generation of granite merchant families showed little interest in the business.[31] This lack of

continuity defeated the industry by depriving it of new blood and vision at a time when both were sorely needed.

Between the Depression and 1953, Milne, Coutts & Co. underwent a slow demise. All the original principals died or retired, and the firm fell under the management of its former book keeper, A.J. Stewart. Daniel Gillmor of St. George and Warren Cottrelle of Montreal acquired the mill in 1946 and also several black and red quarry properties.[32] They installed new equipment and intended to produce both monumental and dimension stone, but their project collapsed. The final blow came in 1953 when the St. George Pulp and Paper Company purchased Milne, Coutts & Co. holdings to work its timber resources. With that sale, the largest Charlotte County granite company passed into history.

The New Brunswick Red Granite Company Limited

Next to Milne, Coutts & Co., the most important granite operation in St. George belonged to The New Brunswick Red Granite Company. Its quarries lay west of Magaguadavic River and supplied both pink and red granite to the company's St. George finishing mill.

Confusion exists as to the origins of this company. In April 1873 a group of men incorporated the Saint George Red Granite Company Limited.[33] Two years later the company was declared insolvent and lost its land and chattels to Fred Burpee.[34] Burpee turned around and formed The New Brunswick Red Granite Company Limited with several men including two - John Burpee and Peter Cormack - from its insolvent predecessor.[35] The latter individual was a Saint John stone agent and marble worker.

What happened between 1873 and 1876 to bring on the bankruptcy? Geologist George Matthew visited the quarries around 1876 and gives us a hint.

> The operations of this company have been attended by a strange fatality. Its extensive work-shops, erected at a cost of $30,000, were...burned soon after they were put in motion. These shops were on the bank of the Magaguadavic. After they were destroyed, the work of finishing the stone was transferred to St. John, but a short time ago the buildings there were also consumed, and much valuable plant lost.[36]

Arson, perhaps, committed by a company competitor?

Despite the setbacks, manager Fred Burpee and his Red Granite Company arose in phoenix-like fashion to construct a third granite mill on the outskirts of Saint John. The plant remained intact and operational from 1876 until the company shifted its stone finishing operations to Maine in 1892. During those sixteen years, the firm maintained a labour force of about one hundred men. It transported

rough stone from St. George along the Grand Southern Railway to the finishing mill, and from there to American and Canadian clients.

Unlike most other St. George operations, the Red Granite Company occasionally shipped rough granite to Maine and Upper Canada.[37] In 1881 a Saint John reporter conducted an interview with Fred Burpee on the state of business.

> Business [said Burpee] is better than ever it was before....At present we have a large order for a new building for the First National Bank in Chicago. Our business is almost exclusively an export one, and this year we have sent large quantities of our granite to Boston, New York and other cities...The furthest west we have yet shipped goods is to Kansas City, but the State of Ohio is one of our best customers.[38]

Ten years later Burpee's words returned to haunt him. The Americans had slapped a thirty, then forty per cent tariff on fabricated stone products, and the St. George-American granite trade lay in shambles.

Burpee's response to the situation was characteristically decisive: he organized a group of Calais and St. Stephen residents into the New Brunswick Red Granite Company of Maine, [39] moved his premises to Calais in 1892 and continued business.[40] Rough granite travelled by the Grand Southern Railway to a Calais manufacturing plant and was finished there for the American market. But then, in 1893, Fred Burpee strangely disappears from the scene. Whatever happened - did he died, retire or cash in his granite chips? - we know that around 1893 Burpee sold his interest to Charles Young.[41]

Young continued in the business until at least 1911 when he is listed as the company owner with another man, John Maxwell, as its quarry operator.[42] After Young's death, activities at the old Red Granite Company holdings became sporadic. In time, the lands passed successively through the hands of two other St. George granite enterprises: H. McGrattan and Sons, and the Meating, Epps Company.[43]

Epps, Dodds & Co./Tayte, Meating & Co. Quarries

The families of Epps, Dodds, Tayte and Meating all entered the granite business in the late 1870s or early 1880s and, over the next five decades, conducted a sort of square dance of commercial unions, first with one partner then another. The two original enterprises consisted of Epps, Dodds & Co. and Tayte, Meating & Co. Both firms established granite mills at St. George and both, interestingly, included in their officers a man named Henry Meating. The Tayte, Meating & Co. land holdings were situated west of Magaguadavic River, and further west again at Lily Lake. Epps, Dodds & Co. purchased its granite properties east of Magaguadavic River from the Brothers Michael shortly after 1878.[44]

During his 1911 visit to St. George, geologist William Parks found both companies in full operation. Each employed about twenty men and possessed finishing facilities of approximately the same size and quality.[45] One or both organizations furnished the stone used to create Champlain Monument in Saint John, City and Miners' Monument in Springhill, and the Soldiers' Monument in Louisburg.[46]

Shortly after Parks' visit, James Dodds died. Epps, Dodds & Co. either sold out to, or amalgamated with, the Tayte, Meating company in 1916 [47] and formed a new organization managed by Henry Meating: the Meating Epps Company Ltd.* The company supplied rubble stone during the 1920s for building roads and bridges but, as the decades passed, its quarries and equipment fell into disrepair. Two Meating brothers purchased the old New Brunswick Red Granite Company property from the Young Estate in 1933; nothing further happened to the properties.

In 1932 Meating, Epps Company and the St. George enterprise of H. McGrattan and Sons discussed merging into Meating and McGrattan. An attempt to share one mill proved impractical, however, and both firms ceased operations about a year later.[48]

H. McGrattan and Sons Ltd.

H. McGrattan and Sons Ltd. entered the Charlotte County granite scene between 1898 and 1911. The company had a finishing mill in St. George and four granite quarries: one in light red stone east of Digdeguash River along Roix Road; one in light grey-pink stone at Dawson Mountain west of Bonny River; and two black granite quarries (see next section).

H. McGrattan and Sons still owned the mill in 1937, but only the Dawson Mountain quarry remained active, supplying its stone under the trade names *Canada Pink* and *Rose Pink*. It provided material for a railway bridge and dry dock, both in Saint John, [49] and also for the St. George post office built in 1935 *[28]*. After 1935 the quarry remained more or less inactive for forty years. Its last production of any note took place in the mid-1970s [50] when Nelson Monuments Ltd. of Sussex quarried granite from Dawson Mountain to face the main entrance of Saint John Regional Hospital.

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* The *Saint Croix Courier* (24 May 1973) states that Meating-Epps submitted a carved granite newelpost that received first prize at either the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893 or the Chicago World's Fair. The company, however, did not exist as such in the 1890s. The post reportedly ended up in the residence of Henry Meating.

Taylor (O'Brien and Baldwin) Quarry

The Taylor quarry was situated four miles west of St. George at Lily Lake and yielded a light red stone. It belonged to the Taylor family before being purchased by John O'Brien and Andrew Baldwin.

Alex Taylor was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland and emigrated to St. George via the United States in 1874.[51] Within the next decade he established two granite partnerships: first as Taylor and Black [52] and later as Taylor and Hibbard.[53] Although Taylor seems initially to have worked granite from other sources, he secured his own quarry about 1882.[54]

In the early 1890s Taylor established another partnership, this time with his three sons. The Taylor brothers 'did a considerable business' for several years and continued to work after their father passed away in 1897.[55] When two brothers died themselves in quick succession, the third man lost heart and sold out to O'Brien and Baldwin around 1898.[56]

O'Brien and Baldwin purchased both the Taylor quarry and its St. George mill, hired two dozen employees and produced monumental and building stone for several decades. Among their clients were builders of the Owen Sound Post Office in Ontario, Infant Jesus Church in Montreal and Montcalm Monument in Quebec City.[57] The two men quarried and fabricated stone up to 1947 but, like Milne, Coutts & Co., did not survive past mid-century.

3
BLACK GRANITE QUARRIES

Introduction

New Brunswick's black granite industry began in earnest around 1900 as dark stone came into vogue for both monumental and building purposes. Not surprisingly, most existing St. George red granite companies soon 'got into' - i.e. secured leases for - black granite properties in order to update their colour charts. Even the stone industry, alas, suffers the vagaries of fashion demand!

The black granite industry achieved neither the production nor the sales enjoyed by its red granite counterpart. Reasons were mainly geological. Charlotte County black granites often were marred by small but undesirable imperfections. Worse, their fracture and joint patterns were irregular and/or closely spaced. These factors made it difficult to extract sizeable blocks of clean stone without amassing large quantities of waste rock. Economically, black granites tended to be a losing proposition.

Black granite quarries were centred near two locations: St. Stephen and Bocabec Village. Ironically, the last and perhaps the best of them all opened near Bocabec just as St. George's red granite quarries began to falter. Its name: the Spinney quarry.

Bocabec Area Quarries

Spinney Quarry

The Spinney property lay on the west side of Digdeguash Lake, where quarrying commenced in 1932 under Stephen Spinney and others from the Bocabec area.[58] Stone left the site by horse and cart and was sold mainly to Milne, Coutts & Co. Although operations ceased in the late 1930s after Stephen Spinney died, some concern (maybe the Department of Public Works) reopened the site between 1942 and 1946. A 1948 report described the deserted, water-filled quarry as containing some of the best black granite in the entire St. George region.[59]

Ken Fitzgerald, a St. Stephen granite merchant, bought the quarry in the 1950s. He revived it briefly, then sold the property to Nelson Monuments Ltd. of Sussex in 1962. Before closing the quarry permanently in 1968, the latter firm removed stone for monumental and occasionally construction purposes.[60] The stone was marketed under the trade name *Atlantic Black Granite* and can be seen as external veneer in several New Brunswick structures such as the Government of Canada Building in Saint John, Centennial Building in Fredericton, and commercial store fronts in Moncton *[102]*.[61]

Stuart Quarry

One of the oldest black granite quarries in Charlotte County belonged to Sheriff Stuart and lay north of Chamcook Station on Chamcook (Glenley) Mountain.[62] It was working in 1898, but records show little activity after that date.[63]

In December 1946 Daniel Gillmor and Warren Cottrelle purchased operating rights to the old Stuart property as well as to the Milne, Coutts & Co. finishing mill and some of its quarries.[64] Whether through poor timing, inadequate finances or some other ill luck, the acquisition brought the men nothing but trouble. Their only sales appear to have been to the Department of Public Works, which used the stone to construct the New River #1 and Dennis Stream #5 bridges (see *[105,107]* and *Appendix II*).

Epps, Dodds & Company developed another quarry on Glenley Mountain in the early 1900s on land belonging to R.H. Stewart.[65] McGrattan and Sons, too, worked black granite somewhere in the area (either on Glenley Mountain or perhaps nearer Bocabec Village) around 1911 and sold it as *Egyptian Black*.[66]

Bayside Quarries

Bayside is located on the west side of the St. Andrews Peninsula across from Bocabec Village. Extensive black granite deposits occur on both sides of the main highway south of Gilman's Corner. Between 1917 and 1937 different lease operators quarried on land belonging to Arthur Mears, and sold the stone to the St. George finishing mills.[67] Merchants marketed the stone for monumental purposes using the trade name *Irish Black* or *Bayside Black*.[68]

Other Bocabec Area Quarries

Several other black granite quarries existed near Bocabec Village, but little is known about their operations. Angus Kennedy worked stone at Limeburner Lake in the late 1890s until he discovered that the stone was too badly fractured.[69] Between 1916 and 1926 H. McGrattan and Sons operated a quarry on the east side of Digdeguash Lake across from the Spinney quarry.[70] Stone from both Digdeguash quarries is said to have been among the blackest rock in the entire district.[71] Two small openings also were made in black granite outcrops situated east of Second Falls.[72]

St. Stephen Area Quarries

Geologist Abraham Gesner made one of the earliest references to granite near St. Stephen in his 1839 report on the geology of New Brunswick.

> I proceeded along the east side of Oak Bay, occasionally making an excursion into the interior a short distance....on the property of John Wilson [near the mouth of Waweig River], I discovered a beautiful kind [of granite]...The quarry will be opened next spring,.. [73]

Although the Wilson property never did 'open next spring', commercial granite quarries eventually were developed in the area around 1890. Activities took place four miles southeast of St. Stephen on a peninsula called The Ledge, a pleasant, well-treed thrust of land that cuts eastward into Oak Bay. Over a period of fifty years, operators worked half a dozen small and large quarries along the peninsula, mainly on or near Bald (Brown's) Mountain.

Who opened the original quarry, and when, is lost to history. We know from an 1886 directory that St. Stephen possessed a marble mill owned by Samuel Almond and named the St. Croix Marble Works. It manufactured monuments from imported marble, but also handled 'granite, soapstone and freestone work.'[74] Was some of this granite local - i.e. Ledge - stone, or did it come from St. George? Available documents tell us nothing.

In the same year, St. Stephen's population included a quarryman, four stonemasons and seven stonecutters. Several of these individuals likely were Almond employees. The quarryman, a Robert Fraser, represents the first solid suggestion of stone *quarrying* as opposed to stone *manufacturing* in the area, although Fraser may have lived in St. Stephen and worked in St. George. Another entry in the 1886 directory - 'J. Price & Son, stonecutters' - is even more significant: the Price family subsequently leased and managed the largest granite quarries on The Ledge.

Master mason Joseph Price moved from England to New Brunswick around 1870. He arrived, it is said, bearing a royal warrant from Queen Victoria to work on a St. Stephen school, a task which he performed with the assistance of his young son Alfred, also a stonemason.[75] It is difficult to ascertain when the Prices

began quarrying local granite. Joseph Price & Son advertised as stonecutters, not quarrymen, implying that they cut pre-quarried stone in a family finishing plant. Alfred Price took over the stone business when Joseph died and in 1889 still called himself a stonecutter.[76]

Certainly, quarrying was well underway at The Ledge in 1911.[77] By then, Alfred Price had leased several properties along the side of Bald Mountain and assembled a work crew that included his son, Joseph Jr. Using hand tools and a home-made winch, the men quarried the deep grey granite and loaded it onto wooden carts. Horseteams took a full day to haul rough blocks from The Ledge to St. Stephen where the Prices owned and operated a small finishing mill at the corner of Queen and Rose streets.[78] Despite the unsophisticated equipment and transportation methods, the Price enterprise, later known as St. Stephen Granite Works, quarried about 700 cubic feet of grey granite annually. They turned it into curbing stone, monuments, monument bases and some building stone for the local market.

St. Stephen Granite Works occasionally handled stone purchased from St. George granite merchants, but more often obtained their red granite from Red Beach in Maine.* The Prices regularly crossed the border, quarried rock from their Maine leasehold, then returned at night with cartloads of red granite for the mill. Red Beach lay only nine miles from St. Stephen; this, plus the low Canadian tariff on American stone, made it more economical to use American than St. George material.

Low tariffs notwithstanding, the Price's border crossings were not uneventful. According to Alfred Price's grandson (also named Alfred), Canadian import regulations contained a mysterious decree warning customs officers to check for beetles in or on stone coming from the United States.[79] The rule likely pertained to insects found in soil, not stone. Even so, the Price quarrymen liked to talk about the 'granite beetles', evoking visions of a science fictional creature complete with diamond studded jaws for munching peacefully through rock.

Alfred Price died about 1919-20. St. Stephen Granite Works fell to Joseph Jr., who continued quarrying granite and manufacturing monuments throughout the 1920s and 30s. When Joseph died in the mid-1940s, the next generation held no one willing to assume control of the family stoneworks. Joseph's wife attempted to sustain the business alone, and erected a large new finishing plant beside the old shed. Complications arose and in 1947 she sold St. Stephen Granite Works to a company employee, Ken Fitzgerald, and others. With that transaction, the Price association with the New Brunswick stone industry ended.

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* Between 1909 and about 1913, Alfred Price also removed stone from a grey granite quarry located two miles northwest of town at Little Ridge.

Ken Fitzgerald was no stranger to granite. Before coming to St. Stephen Granite Works, he had laboured as a stonecutter at several St. George quarries and mills. Maybe his days in St. George had given him a dream of reviving the dying granite business, for over the next decade Fitzgerald became involved in various Charlotte County granite enterprises. He bought and attempted to work the Spinney quarry near Bocabec. He investigated the possibility of reopening other old St. George excavations. In 1957 he reincorporated St. Stephen Granite Works as Charlotte County Granite Company Ltd. and expanded plant facilities to handle building veneer as well as monuments. Sometime in the 1950s or 60s he also purchased some of The Ledge quarries, supplementing their output with expensive shipments of foreign granite.

Sadly, the general state of the granite industry, economic conditions and other factors conspired against Fitzgerald. Although his sales and production never quite matched his dream, he did manage to secure some New Brunswick construction contracts: Beaverbrook Art Gallery and the Bank of Montreal in Fredericton, and the Government of Canada Building in Saint John. By 1966 Fitzgerald's firm had forfeited its charter and ceased operations, and the last of the Charlotte County granite companies was no more.

4

Between 1943 and 1947 the New Brunswick government built three bridges in the county using stone from the St. George and St. Stephen districts. The bridges cross streams near Moores Mills *[105]*, New River *[107]*, and Lepreau Station *(Appendix II)*. The last two structures are faced with granite. The one at Moores Mills is a neatly keystoned work of art constructed of solid stone blocks - the only of its kind in New Brunswick. With their walls forming a colourful mosaic of red, grey, pink and black granite, the bridges constitute a sort of standing display of county stone.

Today, the Charlotte County quarries lie silent. Many are filled with water and surrounded by remnants of rusted equipment, some of it older than the surviving county quarrymen. St. George and St. Stephen still have inhabitants who worked the granite or remember the industry's heyday as children, but their numbers grow fewer each year.

Perhaps the best way to end this chapter is with paraphrased recollections of the late St. George resident, Eulalia O'Halloran. Over the years Miss O'Halloran acted as unofficial archivist of the St. George granite industry, and historians owe much to her invaluable research efforts.

> The granite industry touched the lives of nearly every St. George family in some way. I can still remember its sights and sounds. Footsteps hurrying by in early morning and crunching the snow in winter; horses and wagons arriving with workmen from Canal, Caithness, or Mascarene - sometimes with sleigh bells tinkling. I

remember the trundling of heavy trucks leaving for the quarries and returning later, laden with blocks of granite in the rough for the finishing mills.

After the 7 a.m. whistle the drills began to rattle. The granite cutters started clinking, and the surface cutters, polishers and column cutters made their own heavy, steady sounds. The derricks squeaked as they moved huge stones from place to place. And mixed in with all this clamour were shouts from the workmen themselves.

These sights and sounds have long since passed, and there are few relics left to show that an entire industry once thrived there. [80]

ENDNOTES FOR CHAPTER V

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42. Parks 1914 pp 117-118
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45. Parks 1914 pp 115-117, 118-121
46. *Prominent People of the Maritime Provinces* 1922 pp 137-8
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CHAPTER VI

Other Granite Quarries

1
INTRODUCTION

The Charlotte County quarries may have produced the most spectacular monumental granite in New Brunswick. Certainly, they supplied almost all granite exports and, between the 1870s and 1920s, the bulk of granite revenue. Yet they were not the only granite quarries in the province.

New Brunswick possesses two broad regions of granitic rocks ranging in age from 350 to 400 million years old. The northern zone reaches from the International Border in York County across to Nepisiguit Bay in northeast New Brunswick. Small quarries operated within this zone at McAdam and Woodstock, and larger ones existed both south and north of Bathurst. We shall examine these northern operations later in the chapter.

The southern zone begins as a granitic belt that extends from St. Stephen northeast across Charlotte County where it supported the St. George-St. Stephen quarries discussed in Chapter V. As it passes through Queens and Kings counties, the zone dwindles to a series of small outliers. Within one of these outliers can be found New Brunswick's first granite works: the Spoon Island or Hampstead quarries.

2
THE HAMPSTEAD or SPOON ISLAND QUARRIES

The leisurely route between Fredericton and Saint John along the Saint John River takes you directly through Hampstead. After leaving the village you will see the sandy outlines of Spoon Island to the east and, to the west, the towering cliffs of grey and pink granite. For nearly one hundred and fifty years, people have removed stone from those cliffs to make buildings, bridges and monuments across southern New Brunswick.

The Hampstead quarries *(Figure 6)* lie west of the Saint John River within an area of less than one mile square. The oldest ones are the Spoon Island North Quarries; these are two miles south of Hampstead and half a mile north of the Spoon Island South Quarries. Each of the two districts produced a grey and a pink granite, the former stone being called *Blue Monumental* or *Spoon Island Blue*, and the latter, *Gypsy Mountain*, *Spoon Island Pink* or *Coral Dawn*.

Spoon Island North Quarries
Wetmore-Walton Era

New Brunswick geologist Abraham Gesner initiated granite quarrying near Hampstead. While conducting a geological survey of the region in 1838 he noticed its granite deposits and praised them to Hampstead residents. Word spread quickly, and before long a Saint John resident named Justus Wetmore decided to enter the granite business. Beginning in November 1838 Wetmore accumulated seven lots of property from local farmers and opened the first of what later became known collectively as the Spoon Island quarries. [1] By 1840 Gesner was able to report favourably on Wetmore's progress:

> Formerly, all the granite employed in [New Brunswick] was imported from the United States and Nova Scotia, but since the discovery of the [Hampstead] quarries...the importation of granite has been discontinued. These quarries are owned by Justus S. Wetmore, Esquire, and have been worked during the past season, by Messrs Small and Barker [Americans], ...Upwards of six thousand tons have already been removed to Fredericton, Kingston and St. John....The price of the rough granite delivered at the wharves is 14s per ton; the imported varieties cost about 24s per ton... [2]

Some of the six thousand tons of stone went into a customs house (1840) [3] and the Commercial Bank (c. 1838), which later collapsed during the Great Fire of 1877.[4] Some also was used to make a stone wall around Gannet Rock lighthouse.[5] Being the first granite quarry in the province, the Hampstead operation naturally achieved favour with local architects, all eager to experiment with the new stone. Wetmore's labourers had hard work satisfying the constant demand.

> A large wharf has been built, with powerful hoisting apparatus; buildings have been erected, and fifty men were constantly occupied in quarrying and cutting the stone. A number of vessels are employed, to transport the stone... Thus a dreary and almost forsaken village now rings with the sound of hammers, and the bustle of industry. [6]

Bridge engineers also used granite from the 'dreary village' for piers and towers. Here is what one on-site reporter had to say about construction of the Saint John Suspension Bridge in 1851.

> The stone [for the bridge towers] was all trimmed at the Quarry where it was taken out, marked and numbered, and there is nothing to do but put one block upon another fitting it in its proper place. The stone is hoisted

> up from the scows, on an inclined railroad by means of a horse attached to a windlass. On this side the foundation for one of the towers is completed and ready to receive the blocks of granite. [7]

Another bridge made with Spoon Island stone was erected across Hammond River east of Rothesay in the late 1850s. During the project, problems arose between two bridge inspectors, which led to the following letter being sent from William Campbell to Mr. Milligan on 29 January 1859.

> Sir, - Having heard from several persons from Hammond River that you are in the habit of making use of my name with disrespect; if you will be kind enough to shut your mouth about me and mind your own business it will better become you; in case you persist I shall be under the necessity of making you.
>
> And now I will give you a little advice, first try and learn your business as a stone cutter; if you do that it will be something strange for a Milligan, for you are only a laughing stock for the workmen on Hammond River,...it is such miserable botches as you are that is the cause of all the miserable work on the line, but mind, your days along with the other sawney that put you there are numbered, and great will be the fall thereof. Had you been a young man I should have used the horsewhip to you. [8]

Milligan's reply to this indelicate missive is not available.

Granite traditionally has been the stone of preference for gaol construction. It is highly impenetrable and can appear stark enough to keep most people in a lawful frame of mind. Once Wetmore granite became available, the New Brunswick government ordered a rash of new gaols to be situated in Fredericton *[7]*, Saint John and Kingston *[8]*, and made arangements for already-incarcerated prisoners to erect the buildings. The following tender notice appeared in an 1860 newspaper regarding construction work on the Saint John Provincial Penitentiary.

> To Stone Cutters & Road Contractors. Proposals will be received by the Commission of the Provincial Penitentiary ...from persons willing to contract for the labour of a certain number of persons to be employed in dressing Stone. Convicts will be selected whose period of punishment will admit of their becoming experts and useful at such employment. [9]

The ominous implications of that final sentence speak volumes about corrective practices in mid-nineteenth century New Brunswick.

Until the 1890s the Wetmore quarries constituted the only granite works in Hampstead. Justus mortgaged the property in 1861 for L800, likely to obtain the capital necessary for expansion.[10] Regular contracts kept him busy supplying stone for major projects such as the Thomas Furlong Store (1864) [11] and Wiggins Orphanage (1869),[12] both in Saint John. In 1870 Hampstead granite also received first prize at the Provincial Exhibition.[13] The exhibit samples, however, were submitted not by Justus Wetmore but by a Henry Walton.

The relationship between Wetmore and Walton is unclear. We know that Walton advertised himself in 1871 as having 'extensive granite works' at Hampstead.[14] We also know that Wetmore died around 1873.[15] Perhaps Walton acted as his business associate or manager, and acquired the quarry lots by default when Wetmore became infirm. Records show no legal transaction between the two men at this time, but it seems probable that Walton leased the granite properties beginning around 1870.

The Walton era lasted from about 1870 to 1901, during which years his stone remained popular with local contractors. Employee numbers rose to one hundred and fifty, and scores of buildings across southern New Brunswick came to be founded, as it were, on Hampstead granite.[16] The following partial list of structures containing Spoon Island (although not necessarily Walton quarry) stone includes some erected after 1900.

Saint John:	Postal Station A *[26]*
	Old Post Office *[25]*
	Old Telephone Building
	Old Public Library
	St. John the Baptist Church
	Queens Square-Centenary Church *[44]*
	Champlain Monument
	Tilley Monument
	McLean Memorial, Fern Hill Cemetery
	Old Penitentiary
Fredericton:	Postal Station A *[27]*
	Marysville cotton mill
	Legislative Building *[16]*
	several schools
	Guthrie Memorial, Forest Hill Cemetery
	Fredericton Gaol *[7]*

Halifax:	Bank of Nova Scotia, Hollis Street a Capital Theatre building
Kingston, Ont.:	Sir John A. MacDonald Monument

Perhaps the most elegant structure made with Hampstead granite was a new Saint John Customs House (c. 1879). It was designed by J.T.C. McKean and G.E. Fairweather and served for nearly a century as a showcase of fine Caledonia sandstone topping a Spoon Island foundation.[17] This huge and magnificent building was demolished in 1961 to make room for, among other items, a parking lot.

In April 1891 Henry Walton formalized his connections with the quarry property, and bought it outright from the Wetmore executors for $5000.[18] The transaction involved a tangle of mortages, back taxes and other nuisances that took their toll on Walton's business and possibly health.[19] Within ten years the unfortunate Henry was dead and financially ruined. In order to pay off his debts, administrators James and Ernest Walton had to sell the quarry property at a public auction in March 1901. There it fetched, if one can believe the deed, a sorry total of five dollars.[20]

Yet all may not have been as it seemed. The quarries supposedly were bought by a lawyer, William Baird of Saint John. In 1904 Ernest Walton sold (or resold) his share of the same quarry property for $500 to Patrick Mooney of B. Mooney & Sons (of which we shall learn more presently).[21] The property was sold in 1905 for a third time - again, for $500 and to Pat Mooney, but on this occasion by William Baird.[22]

What happened? Did Baird secretly transfer the land back to the Waltons? It is, to say the least, perplexing. Significantly, the four deeds registering the Waltons' license to sell the property, the auction sale, *and* both transfers all appear in sequence in the registry book - even though they ostensibly took place over several years. This hints strongly at the presence of some corporate creativity.

Possible intrigues aside, the end result was that by 1908 Patrick Mooney owned the five lots known as the Walton quarry plus two adjacent lots.[23] In so doing, he united under one ownership the seven original Wetmore holdings, and launched the Spoon Island North quarries into their highly productive Mooney era.

Mooney Era

Patrick Mooney was a son of Bernard Mooney, stonemason and brick layer. Bernard and his family had moved to New Brunswick from Ireland in the 1860s. Within a decade he established a construction firm known as B. Mooney & Sons, the sons being Patrick, Edward and Michael.[24] The firm owned a brick factory in Fairville, a pulp mill at Mispec and subsequently acted as contractor on important building projects across southern New Brunswick. The Mooneys used

Hampstead granite for many of their building foundations. They seem to have maintained a sublease arrangement with Henry Walton, either purchasing the stone from him, or possibly quarrying it as well.[25]

Whatever the situation before 1908, certainly after that date B. Mooney & Sons had firm control of all Spoon Island North quarry properties, and was exploiting them ardently. Workings consisted of two main quarries - one in grey and one in pink granite - and several smaller excavations. There were five quarry derricks and a sixth by the shipping wharf on the Saint John River, one-quarter mile away and reached by rail tramway.[26] On site among the derricks, engines and steam drills were blacksmith shops and boarding houses for the thirty workers. The quarry manager was Ernest Walton who in 1915 bought back a one-fifth share in the Spoon Island quarry property from the three Mooney brothers.[27]

The B. Mooney & Sons quarry did a booming business in the early 1900s, situated as it was between Fredericton and Saint John with the Saint John River to convey stone south or north as required. Output went mainly into monuments (many of which were manufactured in the St. George granite sheds), monument bases, foundation stone and paving blocks, priced as below:

monumental stone	$0.75 per cubic foot, f.o.b.
rough shoddy	$0.30 per cubic foot, f.o.b.
pavement blocks	$68-$78 per thousand, delivered to Saint John [28]

The 1930s, however, brought major changes to the Mooney company. By then, Bernard's three sons had died and Patrick's sons, John and Thomas, had incorporated a new company called B. Mooney and Sons Realty Ltd. They transferred the quarry properties from the old to the new firm in 1933.[29] Although the stoneworks continued, production gradually declined and the number of quarrymen dropped to about seven.[30]

Besides the difficulties common to all stone companies in the 1930s - reduced markets, artificial substitutes for stone, higher transport rates - the Mooneys had to contend with a depleting resource. Workers kept intersecting zones full of pyrite, a mineral that weathers into rust spots and ruins the stone for monumental or ornamental purposes. Near the end, the company was reduced to making navigational buoys, as the readily available stone was good for little else.

When John Mooney died in 1952, the Mooney era essentially ended. A few years earlier, sections of the property had been transferred to contractors from Upper Gagetown.[31] Between 1956 and 1965 the remaining lands underwent subdivision and ownership changes, the last of which placed the major quarries in the hands of Imperial Realty Limited, their present owners.[32] Since 1972 Imperial Realty has leased part of the old Mooney property to Nelson Monuments Ltd. of Sussex, a company whose involvement in the New Brunswick stone business reaches back

to 1909. Because Nelson Monuments remains currently active, its story appears in Chapter VII.

Spoon Island South Quarries

Appleby-Hanington Era

The Spoon Island South quarries were located immediately south of the Wetmore-Walton-Mooney operations. Little appears in the literature on the earliest history of these quarries. They seem to have been opened first in the 1880s or 90s, possibly under the same Fred T. Burpee who owned the New Brunswick Red Granite Company Limited in St. George.[33] In 1892 Ben A. Appleby of Saint John purchased property from Burpee and either commenced or took over quarrying activities.[34] A year later he created an elegant letterhead modestly announcing himself as:

PROPRIETOR of the CELEBRATED SPOON ISLAND QUARRIES
BEST GRAY GRANITE IN THE WORLD
For Monumental Work.
Warranted to Stand the Weather,
and not affected by any Climate [35]

Appleby's sojourn with the 'celebrated' quarries lasted for about fifteen years until he retired or died sometime before 1908, at which date a relative named Allen Appleby sold the quarry lots to Duncan Slipp for $1525.[36] Much to Slipps' chagrin, the transaction prompted months of litigation setting Slipp, Appleby and a lawyer named Gerard Ruel against executors of Charles Fawcett over counterclaims to the property by reason of unpaid debts.[37] Litigation proceedings culminated in June 1910 with a public auction of the quarry, derricks, wharves and other assets.[38] There, Gerard Ruel secured the entire holdings for $3700 plus associated debts.

During Ruel's period of ownership, the Appleby derricks, tramway and wharf sat abandoned while, to the north, quarrymen for the Mooneys blasted and chiselled away with a vengeance.[39] The inactivity, however, did not last long. In 1913 a group of Saint John and Boston residents incorporated the Granite Street Pavement & Construction Company Limited.[40] Company president Robert Hanington acquired the Appleby property from Ruel, transferred it to the firm and rehired many of the old quarrymen.[41] By 1919 operations were in full swing once again .

The Granite Street Pavement & Construction Company opened two quarries: one in grey and one in pink granite. Unlike the Mooney operation which shipped rough stone to the St. George mills, the Pavement company established its own dressing shed on site near the main quarry. The entire enterprise employed about thirty people. Inside the shed, an arsenal of electrical and gasoline-powered equipment enabled men to produce completely finished monumental stock and dimension stone as well as paving blocks and curbing material.[42] Yet despite constant stone sales, the Pavement company had to obtain one mortgage after

another during the 1920s and 30s. Its financial position became so precarious that when Hanington's quarry engineer, Chester Stults, offered to buy the business around 1935, Hanington capitulated. Over the next few years, he gradually sold both the quarries and finishing plant; by 1938 all Pavement company holdings lay in Stults' capable hands.[43]

Stults-Trites Era

The Stults decision to purchase the quarries fit into an overall scheme that began in 1936 when he established a Saint John outlet for selling finished stone monuments. The store lay across the road from Fernhill Cemetery and beside a house that he built for his new wife, Minnie.

Chester and Minnie Stults managed their monument and quarry business for the next 25 years, retaining much of the former Pavement company staff. Stults obtained most of his monument dies from Sweden and other foreign sources, but used grey Hampstead granite for monument bases. [44] The Stults quarry also provided stone for Ward's Creek #1 Bridge in Sussex *(Appendix II)* and for trim stone in Saint John, e.g., in the sills and steps of Simonds Regional High School.[45]

By the early 1950s Chester Stults was operating the only active granite quarry in Hampstead. Geologist G.F. Carr visited Hampstead in 1954 and praised the 'excellent oportunities for opening quarries in this district.' Even so, he noted that the quarrying techniques employed on site wasted almost half the stone. Moreover, said Carr, Stults had rejected several major dimension stone contracts for lack of adequate facilities to manufacture large quantities of building stone.[46] At first glance it seemed to be the St. George granite story all over again: good stone, highly skilled quarrymen, outdated equipment and an apparent managerial reluctance, for whatever reason, to accommodate market possibilities. Yet Stults knew what Carr ignored, namely that the overall market for dimension stone had become so weak as to preclude making any major capital outlay.

When Stults retired in 1962 he sold the quarries and plant to a Fredericton florist and monument agent, Everitt Trites. Trites operated the business under Trites Monuments & Quarries Ltd., again hiring the former staff including quarry superintendent Harry Dunn. Like Stults, Trites manufactured monuments on site from foreign black granite, using Hampstead stone for monument bases. Why did New Brunswick monument makers rely on foreign imports instead of St. George stone? The answer: lower production costs made it cheaper to import granite from Sweden than to quarry it at St. George and truck it across the province.

Trites himself retired in the early 1970s and sold the stone property, finishing shed and equipment to Nelson Monuments Ltd. Around the same time, the Nelsons began to lease the adjacent Mooney quarries. Thus - and for the first time since they opened over a century earlier - the entire suite of Hampstead granite quarries fell to a single operator (see Chapter VII for the rest of this story).

3
WELSFORD QUARRIES

Welsford in Queens County *(Figure 6)* lies roughly halfway between Hampstead and St. George on the east side of the granitic belt crossing Charlotte County. During construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the 1890s, workers opened several quarries in the area. Loring Bailey visited Welsford in 1897 and reported on their activities.

> ...most of the rock required in the making of culverts was obtained from a series of bluffs known as Eagle Rock, about two miles below Welsford Station, and subsequently other quarries were opened for general purposes, a little above the same station....The rock is easily quarried, splits readily into blocks...and may be easily carried away. It is an excellent and durable building material.[47]

Around this time, the Dominion Granite Company of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia obtained quarry rights to a black granite deposit near the Welsford CPR line. The company obtained the land from Henry Sorette & Company of Bridgewater that had bought the property previously from Malcolm McKenzie of Welsford. [48] The Dominion company made black granite monuments in a stone shed on the quarry site, [49] but achieved only modest success and in 1905 sold out to George Pelton, a mining engineer from Bridgewater.[50] Pelton fared no better. By the time Parks visited New Brunswick in 1911, all operations had been suspended.[51]

4
McADAM-WOODSTOCK AREA QUARRIES

The railroad between McAdam and Woodstock passes through miles of granitic terrain. Granite occurs along the line as *in situ* bedrock and as huge boulders plucked from outcrops by the glaciers eight to ten thousand years ago. Beginning in the mid-1800s both the bedrock and boulders supplied granite for local construction purposes. Some loose rocks reached such a size that quarrymen could obtain pieces of up to twenty feet in length.[52]

Woodstock and Vicinity

Lieutenant-Colonel William T. Baird of New Brunswick, a military paymaster and sometime superintendent of stores, lived during the latter half of the nineteenth century. While residing in Woodstock in 1860, he decided to build a hotel named Renfrew House. He quarried slate from Jacksontown to make the cellar walls, then boarded the steamer for Saint John where he intended to buy dimension stone - likely Hampstead granite - for the sills, caps, columns and pavement. His journal tells us what happened along the way:

> Whilst passing through the falls below Woodstock [i.e. near Meductic], a thought struck me that the great granite boulders in view would supply, and much nearer home, the stone required. Acting upon this, I selected...a granite rock, 18x25 feet and about ten feet in height, on the highway road above the falls. The rock...[supplied] not only what I required, but the wants of a majority of other builders, who adopted my plan. The columns of this stone, supporting the entrance to the hall of the "Renfrew House", were each twelve feet in length, by fourteen inches square.[53]

Granite blocks from this and similar 'boulder quarries' subsequently came to be used in many Woodstock building foundations *(Figure 6)*. By 1889 the volume of stonework around town had reached the point where it supported four resident stonemasons: Michael and Owen Kelly, James McKenna and Charles O'Hagen.[54]

McAdam and Vicinity

The McAdam area south of Woodstock also supplied boulder granite for building and monumental purposes *(Figure 6)*. Many people took advantage of the ready-made 'quarries': Joseph & W.R. Oldham of Southampton, Joseph McVay of St. Stephen and Powers & Brewer of Woodstock, to name a few.[55] These men did not own the boulder rights, but instead paid a royalty to the property owners on whose land the boulders lay. Most McAdam granite became foundation material in Woodstock, Canterbury, St. Stephen and vicinity. Although stonemasons occasionally produced monuments of the grey, coarse-grained stone, it contained too much pyrite for quality work.

In 1890 a Canadian Pacific Railway official wrote: "...we have a very good quarry near McAdam at which we can cheaply produce a fine class of granite at a slight cost, and with very little waste." [56] The CPR quarry lay just north of town along the railway leading to Deer Lake, and supplied material for bridge piers, culverts and the famous railway station at McAdam *[30]*.

5
BATHURST AREA QUARRIES

Bathurst lies at the opposite end of the northern granitic zone that encompasses McAdam and Woodstock. Granite works occurred at three separate sites in the vicinity *(Figure 7)*. The Nepisiguit quarry lay four miles south of Bathurst near the CNR bridge over Nepisiguit River; granite outcrops also were worked briefly at Madran north of Bathurst and at Antinouri Lake northwest of town.

Nepisiguit (Connolly) Quarry

The Nepisiguit quarry is the only known New Brunswick example of what could be called 'crossing over', whereby a granite quarry was worked by men who had trained and worked in sandstone. This unusual occurrence seems to have begun around 1868, according to a local newspaper article:

> At the present time business is pretty brisk at Bathurst, owing to the large number of men engaged in the construction of that part of the Intercolonial Ry which runs through the County Gloucester. Last week, upwards of two hundred men arrived from Norway, and we understand that, as the greater majority of them are stone masons, they have gone to work at the [Nepisiguit] stone quarries in the vicinity of the town.[57]

Nepisiguit was the first granite quarry in northern New Brunswick. Although the district had many grindstone makers, they were sandstone, not granite, men. Presumably they apprenticed with the Norwegians and learned to make the 'switch' for, after 1870, local stonemasons constituted the bulk of Nepisiguit quarry employees.

The origins of Nepisiguit quarry are unknown. William Hussey of Bathurst reportedly obtained the property in the 1850s or 60s. Although he seems not to have quarried it himself, he likely leased the land to the ICR, which then removed stone for railway construction (hence the Norwegians). Hussey later transferred the property to his daughter Hannah who, in 1867, married Edward Connolly.[58] Following their marriage, Ed and Hannah must have decided to work the quarry themselves; at any rate, the Connollys and their descendents came to own *and* operate the Nepisiguit quarry for the next nine decades.

Nepisiguit granite seldom was sold beyond northern New Brunswick, as the isolated site could not compete with the more southerly St. George and Hampstead works. Nonetheless, the pale pink stone developed a steady if limited local market. Labourers removed granite primarily in summer and shipped it to Bathurst by barge down Nepisiguit River or by train along the spur line to the ICR track.[59] Residents also used the quarry to obtain material for making millstones.[60]

The old Nepisiguit River and Red Pine River bridges were made of Connolly granite sometime before 1876. The superb masonry on the latter bridge compelled one man to write that it would last until Doomsday [61] and another to create a photo-lithograph depicting the span under construction.[62] Artistic appreciation aside, however, Nepisiguit granite might never have have advanced beyond the prosaic world of bridges and millstones were it not for Reverend Thomas Barry.

Thomas Barry arrived in Bathurst in the mid-1880s. He loved stone buildings and encouraged parishioners to construct the Sacred Heart church, school and rectory of granite *[10,69]* between 1886 and 1898. All three buildings, plus a post-Barry convent (1910), are made of Connolly granite and stand in a row on St. Andrew Street in Bathurst. Thanks in part to Barry's influence, Nepisiguit quarry became a full-fledged supplier of dimension stone after the 1890s. John Dunn, who

designed Sacred Heart Church, also promoted the stone by specifying that it be used on another of his buildings, the Gloucester County Court House *[2]*.

Ed Connolly died in 1912 and left sons Joseph and Dan in charge of operations. Shortly after Ed's death a man came forward to claim the quarry, probably expecting Hannah to concede defeat. But Hannah - who had assisted her husband in the business, bringing food and other supplies to the site - did nothing of the kind. Instead, she challenged the usurper in court, produced the deed transferring the quarry from her father to herself, and do successfully defended her title. Around 1919 she legally passed the quarry lands to Joseph and Dan, by which time they had organized into the firm of J.E. and D.P. Connolly.[63]

From the early 1900s onwards, the Connollys acquired a reputation across the Maritimes for constructing wharves and bridges. The old Nepisiguit and Red Pine bridge piers are now gone, but one can still see other bridges made of Connolly stone foundations such as Morrissy Bridge in Newcastle (1912-4) and MacDonald Bridge in Halifax (c. 1949).[64] As well, the quarry continued to supply stone for Bathurst architecture. The City Hall *[20]*, Coronation Park Elementary School *[11]*, Bathurst High School (1926) and Gloucester County Court House addition *[2]* all contain Nepisiguit granite, either as dimension stone or, in the newer buildings, as veneer cladding. Joe Connolly also found the time to carve the occasional granite fireplace including one (1928) for his mother's Bathurst residence. (The house presently is the home of a William Hussey descendent, Pearl Duffy, née Hussey). [65]

The 1950s and 60s brought major changes to the Connolly enterprise. In 1955 J.E. and D.P. Connolly reorganized into Connolly Construction Ltd. shortly before Dan died. In the late 1960s Joe also died, leaving his son Bill in charge of business. Quarrying activities became increasingly sporadic, and in 1985 Connolly Construction wound up its affairs. Nepisiguit quarry has seen no regular production since that date.

Madran Quarry
Elmtree River north of Bathurst flows into Nepisiguit Bay, passing south of Madran. Two miles before reaching the bay, the river intersects outcrops of a dark grey granite. The granite makes a beautiful dimension stone but, to the author's knowledge, has provided material for only one building: St-Polycarpe rectory in Petit-Rocher *[71]*. It also was used to construct a basement for the new St-Polycarpe Church in 1928 *[70]*, but for some reason this first basement was demolished around 1954 and replaced with one of pink Connolly quarry granite.

Antinouri Lake Quarry
Antinouri Lake is located west of the Elmtree River headwaters. Between 1950 and 1982, various operators worked a pink granite quarry on the east side of the lake for dimension and veneer stone.

The original developer was a Rimouski builder, Paul Frénette, who had worked extensively with granite in Quebec. Sometime in the late 1940s he heard about the Antinouri Lake granite deposits and decided they were well situated to fulfil contracts, not just in New Brunswick but also in the adjacent Gaspé region of Quebec. Frénette consequently leased the site from the New Brunswick government in 1950 and developed a quarry on the east side of the lake.

Frénette secured his first Antinouri Lake granite contract within months: dimension stone for Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs Church *[80]* in Edmundston. Over the next decade he supplied granite for sixteen large churches and other buildings across northern New Brunswick and the Gaspé Peninsula.[66] On many projects - e.g., St-Polycarpe church in Petit-Rocher *[70]* - he worked together with contractor Louis Fecteau.

At the height of his productivity, Frénette died suddenly in 1960. The quarry site remained inactive until 1962 when the government leased the land to the Jacquet River Granite Company Ltd., owned and operated by Roland Bernard of Bathurst. Bernard purchased Frénette's old equipment, cutting shed and granite stock. Being a man of more agricultural than stone background, he selected an experienced stonemason, Lucien Gagnon of Rimouski, to oversee quarry operations. (Gagnon eventually settled in Jacquet River.) [67] Other labourers were hired locally.

Whereas Frénette had manufactured proper dimension stone, Bernard altered operations to supply both rectangular veneer and irregular crazy stone *(Figures 3 and 4)*. Belledune Elementary and Junior High School *[12]* is a good example of veneer stone made from Antinouri granite, whereas the crazy stone appears in old age homes at Dalhousie and St. Quentin, in the post office *[29]* and Ste-Thérèse Church at Cap-Pelé, and in private New Brunswick residences.[68]

By the early 1970s Antinouri granite had achieved a fair reputation in New Brunswick and Quebec. One New England concern expressed an interest in marketing the stone, and another offered to buy out Bernard's company.[69] When circumstances prevented either proposal from being realized, the Jacquet River Granite Company allowed its lease to lapsed in the late 1970s.

The final stone operator at Antinouri Lake was Harold Kenny of Acadian Granite Ltd., which acquired the lease around 1978. While Kenny acted as company marketing agent and book keeper, two assistants quarried and cut the crazy stone product. They employed the old plugs-and-feathers method of shaping stone blocks *(Figure 2)*, being perhaps the last stonemasons in New Brunswick to use these traditional hand tools in an active quarry.

Although Acadian Granite's primary market was private residences, some stone went into public buildings such as Charlo airport. The company operated for three seasons before high interest rates in 1981-2 undermined the already marginal endeavour and forced Kenny to relinquish his lease in 1982. Antinouri Lake quarry has remained inactive since that date.

ENDNOTES FOR CHAPTER VI

1. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book V2 p 546 (14 April 1891) and Book O3 p 134 (28 February 1902)
2. Gesner 1841 p xiii
3. *Morning News* (Saint John) 2 May, 26 July and 10 September 1841
4. Bunting et al. 1895 p 118
5. JHA 1843 pp xciii-xciv
6. Gesner 1841 p 55
7. *Morning News* (Saint John) 10 November 1851
8. JHA 1859 p dxv
9. *Morning News* (Saint John) 18 January 1860
10. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book V2 p 541 (14 April 1891). Refers to mortgage enacted on 4 December 1861.
11. Williamson 1974 p 121
12. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 26 January 1869
13. JHA 1871 pp 84, 187
14. Lovell's Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1871
15. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book V2 p 489 (21 April 1873)
16. Bailey 1899 pp 101-102M
17. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 26 April 1881
18. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book V2 p 546 (14 April 1891)
19. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book V2, pp 546-556 (14 April 1891)
20. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book H3 p 173 (13 March 1901)
21. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book H3 p 177 (22 January 1904)
22. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book H3 p 175 (2 February 1905)
23. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book O3 p 137 (25 September 1908)
24. John Mooney, Saint John, pers. comm.
25. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 26 April 1881
26. Parks 1914 pp 122-126
27. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book W3 p 248 (18 June 1915)
28. Parks 1914 p 126
29. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book O4 p 633 (25 May 1933)
30. Wright and Cole 1937 [n.p.]
31. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book A5 p 579 (29 January 1947)
32. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book C6 p 211 (10 May 1965)
33. Based on information contained in Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book X2 p 83 (1 December 1892)
34. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book X2 p 83 (1 December 1892)
35. Letter from B.H. Appleby to C.E. Fish, 26 December 1893. Fish Papers, file 'Building Stone, General Correspondence A-E', MC 1244/MS 1B/8. In PANB.
36. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book K3 p 86 (23 January 1908)
37. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book N3 p 86 (4 June 1910)
38. Ibid.
39. Parks 1914 p 126
40. Company incorporated in New Brunswick by Letters Patent, 9 January 1913.

41. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book R3 p 65 (14 February 1913); Book R3 p 23 (17 January 1917) [clerical error; probably should be 1914]
42. Wright and Cole 1937 [n.p.]
43. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book Q4 p 684 (19 January 1937)
44. Carr 1955 pp 61
45. Minnie Stults, Saint John, pers. comm.
46. Carr 1955 pp 59-61
47. Bailey 1899 p 102M
48. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book A3 p 396 and Book B3 p 367
49. Bailey 1899 p 107M
50. Queens County Registry of Deeds, Book H3 p 318 (21 January 1905)
51. Parks 1914 p 151
52. Parks 1914 p 109
53. Baird 1890 p 200
54. McAlpine's New Brunswick Directory for 1889-1896
55. Parks 1914 pp 109-110
56. Letter to C.E. Fish from CPR official, 3 September 1890. Fish Papers, Box 5, file 'Canadian Pacific Railway - Correspondence 1890-1906', MC 1244/MS 1D/3. In PANB.
57. *The Gleaner* (Chatham) 5 May 1868
58. Noreen Connolly, Bathurst, pers. comm.
59. Noreen Connolly, Bathurst, pers. comm.
60. Ells 1881 p 47D
61. Hamilton 1876 p 36
62. Photograph P7/33 in PANB.
63. Noreen Connolly, Bathurst, pers. comm.
64. Paul Delicaet, Bathurst, pers. comm.; MacMillan 1984 pp 112-113
65. Pearl Duffy, Bathurst, pers. comm.
66. *The Jacquet River Granite Company Limited* 1973
67. Roland Bernard, Bathurst, pers. comm.
68. Ibid.
69. *The Jacquet River Granite Company Limited* 1973

CHAPTER VII

The New Brunswick Stone Industry Today

1
INTRODUCTION

The New Brunswick stone industry today bears no resemblance to that of former decades. The total number of stoneworkers active now is less than would have lived in the single village of Rockport during the 1880s. Nonetheless, half a dozen companies still quarry and work stone in the province, shaping it into monuments, curbing, streetscaping, new stone buildings and restoration material. This chapter examines the modern stone companies and assesses the prospects for future stone use in the province.

The present stone companies belong to three categories.* The first entails those that use no local stone, but instead obtain rough blocks from out-of-province, then process them within New Brunswick for monumental purposes. The sole member of this category is Brunswick Monuments Ltd. of Grand Falls. Several more companies fall into the second group - those that import finished foreign monuments and engrave them on site - but only one, Smet Monuments Ltd. of St. Stephen, is described here.** The third group comprises firms that handle both foreign and/or New Brunswick stone. It consists of Nelson Monuments Ltd. of Sussex, Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd. of Shediac, Maritime Stoneworks Ltd. of Dieppe and Dupuis Cutstone Ltd. of Shediac.

Of the six companies mentioned above, three deal primarily in monuments. New Brunswick once possessed many monument makers - men who never quarried stone, but who lived and worked with it all their lives. The three current firms (and others not mentioned here) are recent representatives of a long tradition that began in the province two hundred years ago.

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* 'Stone companies' as used here refers to firms involved in manufacturing dimension, monumental or other ornamental stone products. It does not include the many New Brunswick companies that quarry and crush rock for aggregate or chemical purposes.

** The original firm of Smet Monuments Ltd. also worked with rough New Brunswick stone, and is included here for that reason.

Early Monument Makers

The earliest tombstones in New Brunswick are made of sandstone. A few old monuments from the eighteenth century remain in abandoned cemeteries, most with their tablets askew and their letters worn to obscurity. Around the 1830s, commercial makers began importing marble and granite from Italy, Scotland and the United States to manufacture into memorials and ornamental items for local or American markets.

As the population of New Brunswick grew after 1850, so did the number of monument makers. They resided in large centres that provided a comfortable quota of departing souls in need of tombstones: Saint John, Fredericton, Chatham and Moncton. Saint John - not a quarry town - had three major stonecutting enterprises and six full-time marbleworkers in the 1860s including one eclectic individual, Francis Clear, who advertised himself as marblecutter and music printer.[1]

Middle to late nineteenth-century New Brunswick stonecutters maintained a lucrative and voluminous export business in marble because of the price differential between processed and rough stone from overseas. Imported marble that had been carved cost fifteen cents per pound in duty. Slabbed marble from Italy cost only three cents per pound in duty while American marble cost half that. Provincial marbleworkers therefore would import rough marble, work it and sell the finished product to the United States.[2]

Much more information exists on monument makers and stonecarvers in the province's past. The subject is handled only marginally here, and would make a rewarding study for future researchers.

2

SMET MONUMENTS LTD.[3]

Smet Monuments Ltd. is based in St. Stephen and named after its founder, Leon Smet. Smet moved to St. Stephen in 1954 from Ontario where, for several years, he had worked with one of the oldest stone firms in Canada. In 1959 he established a stoneyard and finishing plant on Highway 3 north of St. Stephen. Smet originally imported his stone from Ontario, then later from the United States and overseas. His ten plant workers manufactured the granite into monuments that were marketed across the Maritimes, Maine and Magdalen Islands. Over time, sales expanded and enabled Smet to employ 21 distributors.

Although monument production provided the mainstay of the Smet operation during the 1960s and 70s, he also accepted contracts requiring local stone. One such job entailed masonry repairs to Lepreau Station bridge in Charlotte County *(Appendix II)* using granite from Bonny River. In another instance, an architect named Johnston saw and admired a fireplace made of red St. George granite, and asked Smet to create a monument of the stone. Smet obliged, and the late architect now rests beneath his custom-made gravestone in Fredericton's Forest Hill Cemetery.[4]

Leon Smet retired in April 1985 and sold the enterprise to Cedric McFarlane of St. Stephen. Although Cedric had no prior experience with stone, his father had worked during the 1930s in the Spinney black granite quarry. Since taking over the company, McFarlane has upgraded the old plant and premises. Among the many renovations are an improved dust control system, and a travelling crane to facilitate shifting heavy tablets about the shop.

McFarlane also purchased a highly sophisticated computer, the heart of his new computer-assisted drafting (CAD) outfit. The system allows designers to type out the monument inscription, add a decoration and print out a paper replica of what will appear on the monument. If the client approves the design, it is 'printed' again on the special adhesive-backed stencil material made of rubber. This is affixed to the stone face which is then placed beneath a sandblast unit and engraved. CAD technology eliminates the time required to manually cut each stencil and boosts efficiency to the extent that one person can produce twenty designs per day, nearly seven times the output when done by hand.

Smet Monuments imports its monuments already shaped and polished from Vermont, Ontario, India and Quebec. The company has ten employees within the plant, several of whom are McFarlane family members. As well, it hires thirty marketing representatives who make stone sales across the Maritimes, eastern Maine, Magdalen Islands and Bermuda.

Since entering the stone business, McFarlane has produced some speciality signs and public monuments, such as a Viet Nam prisoner-of-war memorial for a client in the United States. (McFarlane and his son installed the memorial without charge as a goodwill gesture.) He also is attempting to market *Concord Grey* curbing stones imported from New Hampshire.

3
BRUNSWICK MONUMENTS LTD.
Roland Cyr owns and operates the only stone finishing works in northern New Brunswick. After apprenticing in the Quebec stone industry, he opened his own monument business in 1972 on the Trans-Canada Highway five miles west of Grand Falls in New Brunswick. Unlike the present Smet organization, which uses pre-polished monuments, Brunswick Monuments imports granite as rough blocks from Quebec, Ontario, South Africa and the United States, and shapes them on site.

Some of the eight company employees polish the stone slabs mechanically, each slab taking three to four hours to finish. Others reduce the slabs to monument-sized tablets using diamond saws. Workers prepare the stencils for lettering and decorative work by hand before engraving the monument face beneath a sandblast unit. Cyr sells monuments to clients across northern New Brunswick and Maine.[5]

4

NELSON MONUMENTS LTD.[6]

Nelson Monuments Ltd. - the largest monumental company in Atlantic Canada - has historic links with one of the earliest monument men in New Brunswick, Josiah Tingley. The Tingley family began producing tombstones at Hopewell Cape in 1846 (see Chapter III) and steadily expanded over the next seventy years, hiring local people as business grew. In 1907 the Tingleys took on two young brothers named Percy and George Nelson. After two years' apprenticeship, the brothers established their own business two miles down the road at Lower Cape; there, they made monuments of native sandstone, and native and foreign granite.

The original Nelson brothers worked with stone only part time, spending the off-season as lumbermen. Even so, they pursued the stone trade in a systematic fashion. Instead of waiting for customers to arrive at Lower Cape, they spent months on the road completing jobs across New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They would secure contracts, send the monuments ahead by train, then follow in a horse-drawn carriage to set the stones - not uncommonly buying and selling horses en route. Like many of their calling, the Nelsons were true journeymen. They cut bridge stone at Hampstead with Hanington in 1934; they quarried sandstone from Memel for the Smith stoneworks of Shediac in the 1930s;* and at Wallace in Nova Scotia, they cut stone for the Amherst Post Office while working under Arthur Dewar.

The Nelson enterprise remained as a small family operation for about forty years until it passed to George's sons Maurice and Russell in the early 1950s. Together, the two men slowly changed the company's entire approach. First they incorporated into Nelson Monuments Ltd. in 1954. Five years later they moved from Lower Cape to a new stone finishing plant in Sussex and steadily built the business into the vibrant monumental and quarrying concern it is today. In 1967, Russell Nelson and his three sons, Merrill, Eric and Carter, acquired total ownership of Nelson Monuments Ltd. A fourth son, Garth, purchased Russell's share a few years later, making all four sons equal shareholders.

Part of the Nelsons' strategy was to buy or lease quarry properties across New Brunswick. In this, they had variable success. Between 1957 and the early 1970s they obtained quarry rights to several lots at Hampstead. These have since proven viable and currently supply thirty to forty per cent of all stone used at the Sussex plant. Production consists of the pink Hampstead granite (now designated by the trade name *Coral Dawn*), and averages 7000 to 10,000 cubic feet annually.

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* The stone reportedly was used as trim for Moncton High School, and was cut under the direction of George Harrop, the Smiths' head mason. See page 50 in Chapter III and Entry 14 in Volume II for more information on this project.

Less successful were properties that the Nelsons attempted to develop in Charlotte County. They purchased the Spinney quarry in 1962 from Ken Fitzgerald, using its black granite as monumental material and also to make veneer for store fronts in Moncton, and the Centennial Building in Fredericton. In the mid- to late 1970s, they reopened quarries at Dawson Mountain (light pink) and Johnson Lake (black), providing stone from the former site to the Saint John Regional Hospital and other building projects. The quarries were not commercially feasible, however, and around 1980 Nelson Monuments ceased all activity in the area.

Today, the Nelsons work quarries at Hampstead and also at Vermilion Bay in northern Ontario.* All operations use the flame-jet cutting technology to extract stone whereby diesel fuel and compressed air are combined to produce a very concentrated, high-temperature flame like a blow torch. When applied to rock, the jet causes a narrow section of stone to spall and chip, creating a channel about four inches wide. As well, the quarries feature modern quarry bars, squaring equipment and front-end loaders. Granite from Hampstead is trucked to the Sussex plant and manufactured into monument bases, streetscaping, curbing, bridge stone and some veneer stone. Recent examples of the granite's application are:

Chatham	curbing
Fredericton	curbing, streetscaping
Bathurst	curbing, streetscaping
Moncton	curbing, streetscaping entrance steps for St. Bernard's Church
Dalhousie	streetscaping
Saint John	curbing
Newcastle Bridge	capstones for Newcastle Creek #2 bridge
Petitcodiac	boulder monument commemorating the two millionth tree planted by a major forestry company.

In addition to working stone from Vermilion Bay and Hampstead, the Nelsons import granite from South Africa, India, Norway, Finland and the United States for monumental or decorative purposes. The Sussex plant holds an array of computerized diamond saws, polishing tables and lettering facilities including a computer-assisted drafting machine similar to that used by Smet Monuments Ltd. The Nelsons employ about 65 people, half of whom work in New Brunswick. The company has over two hundred sales representatives, and its monuments are bought by clients in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the

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* The Nelsons purchased their Vermilion Bay granite property in 1981. This operation, worked under the company name of Nelson Granite Limited, sells the red-pink Vermilion Bay granite throughout Canada, the United States, Italy and Japan.

Gaspé coast, and southern Ontario. Its lettering and distribution plant in Waterloo, Ontario, is one of the most modern in Canada.

5
MARITIME STONEWORKS LTD.[7]
Maritime Stoneworks Ltd. is wholly owned and operated by Fred Pellerin of Dieppe. He entered the stone business in the late 1980s and supplies sandstone for both new construction projects and the restoration market.

Pellerin is a civil engineer by profession and became interested in dimension stone in 1985 after attending a course on heritage buildings. Since then, he has accumulated the quarry rights to valuable sandstone properties in Westmorland and Albert counties - quarries that, in some cases, exported millions of tons of dimension stone during the late 1800s (see Chapter III). Having secured the stone properties, Pellerin is now busy delineating potential markets. This entails researching what heritage buildings in eastern North America contain the stone, and which ones might require restoration. An American government agency is assisting in these historic investigations.

To date, Maritime Stoneworks Ltd. has fulfilled one restoration contract to provice material from the Boudreau quarry to repair Monument Lefebvre *[38]* in St-Joseph. Working in cooperation with Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd. of Shediac (see Section 7 of this chapter), he arranged to use that firm's stone plant and personnel to excavate and cut the stone. Other restoration and construction projects are pending.

6
DUPUIS CUTSTONE LTD.
The surname Dupuis figures largely in several published accounts of stonemasonry in the Memramcook area.[8] One of the better known was Sam Dupuis, who learned his trade in Vermont and New Hampshire before returning to New Brunswick in 1913 to make monuments with his brother. Sam and his son, William, subsequently were employed by the Smith stone company of Shediac and, in that capacity, worked on several stone churches across southeast New Brunswick.

Alex Dupuis is William's son and president of Dupuis Cutstone Ltd. A brick mason by trade, Alex entered the stone business in the 1980s. One of his first jobs was to place a red sandstone facade on the new Moncton Museum using stone recycled from the demolished Moncton city hall. In 1987-8 Dupuis fulfilled the masonry contract for a stone addition to Moncton High School. He leased the Shediac quarry and plant from Smith Cut Stone & Quarries and hired Smith employees to excavate and cut the stone. One year later, a government grant enabled Dupuis to establish his own stone finishing facilities just outside Shediac.

The Dupuis Cutstone Ltd. operation today contains some of the most sophisticated equipment in the business: laser guiding devices, computer-operated

cutting saws and other modern machinery. Since setting up the shop, Dupuis has supplied cut stone from Wallace quarry to restore part of the Ottawa Parliament buildings, and to make steps for the New Brunswick Museum in Saint John.

7
SMITH CUT STONE & QUARRIES LTD.

Smith Cut Stone & Quarries (or, more precisely, its antecedents) is the oldest existing stone company in New Brunswick. From the 1860s onwards, the Smiths quarried sandstone on and near Scoudouc River at Shediac for grindstones and rubble stone. Since about 1930, the company has since been actively involved in producing dimension stone and veneer material of stone from its own olive green quarry as well as from other sources.

The Smiths were not the first people to work stone around Shediac. In 1810-11 a sea captain named William Milne moved from Aberdeen to Shediac Cape and acquired 200 acres of land from Samuel Cornwall in lieu of unpaid debts. The property contained a stone quarry that brought Milne 'considerable revenue'.[9]

In April 1850 a group of individuals from Saint John and Shediac, including William Gilbert and William Henry Scovil, incorporated the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing and Mining Company. The company's expressed purpose was to manufacture grindstones along the Scoudouc and Cocagne rivers.[10] Nothing happened at Cocagne River (although Edgar Stevens later opened a quarry on the river - see Chapter III); but within a year the company had erected a water-powered mill, installed lathes and was busy making grindstones along the Scoudouc.[11]

Strangely, archival records give very little information on stoneworks in Shediac during the last half of the nineteenth century. We know that in June 1853 the Shediac Grindstone company's quarry foreman was Caleb Green; and that a company worker named Patrick McEwin died after being smothered beneath an earthfall.[12] We also know the quarry produced 3000 grindstones in 1861.[13] That's about it. Directories show no stoneworkers in the area in 1871 or 1889 and only three in 1908. Oral tradition is the only indication of quarrying between the mid-1860s and 1896, when the next data appear.

One puzzling question is: if the quarries *were* working during those missing years, who owned and operated them? Circumstantial evidence suggests that, whether the quarries were active nor not, the actual quarry property passed from the Shediac Grindstone company to the Smith family in the 1860s. Of particular note is an old map belonging to Sir Albert J. Smith. It is dated 1866 and shows the quarry site and grindstone factory.[14] Albert Smith, it may be recalled, was the same individual who in the early 1860s became intimately concerned with Boudreau quarry in Westmorland County (see Chapter III).

It is barely possible that Smith possessed the Scoudouc River map for nostalgic purposes. It covered his home territory: his father, Thomas Smith, had opened a

retail store in Shediac Cape in 1825, several of his siblings lived in the area, and Albert Smith himself maintained a house in Shediac.[15] It seems far more likely, however, that the map signifies Smith's involvement in the quarry. His sister Adelaide was married to Henry Augustus Scovil, a brother of William Henry Scovil who owned shares in the Shediac Grindstone Manufacturing company.[16] Another company shareholder, William Gilbert, was a lawyer associate of Sir Albert. Perhaps the Shediac company decided to unload its property following abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866, and found a willing purchaser in Smith.

Whatever did happen between the Smiths and the Shediac Grindstone company, we do know that the company holdings eventually passed to Thomas Smith's son (and Albert's brother) Edward J. Smith sometime in the late 1860s. Edward inherited the family real estate and lumber business and later built a stone house in the Shediac area (c. 1879).[17]

Around the turn of the century, information becomes more plentiful. In January 1896 a group of Shediac and Sackville citizens incorporated the Northumberland Stone Company Ltd.[18] They quarried stone from lands adjacent to the Smith property and produced a small quantity of pulpstones and/or grindstones before ceasing operations around 1900.[19]

A government geologist visited the Smith quarry in 1906-07, [20] at which date it belonged to Edward's son, Ernest, and produced mainly rip-rap. Smith's eighteen employees made wages averaging $1.75 per day. The quarry lay slightly north of the original Scoudouc quarry opened in 1850 and possessed a steam derrick plus a spur line to the main ICR track.[21] As for the stone, it 'took a good chisel, hardened well upon seasoning', and found ready markets in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.[22] The Smith's even sold some dimension stone to Montreal and monument bases to a Moncton company.[23] But was the company an established dimension stone producer?

We know that Smith stone went into constructing the Shediac railway station in 1906 *[32]*. It also *reportedly* [24] was used in the Bank of New Brunswick buildings in Saint John, Fredericton and Campbellton in the late 1800s. * Until about 1930, however, the prime function of the Smith stone business was to supply material for grindstones and rubble stone. The family maintained successful lumber and real estate enterprises, and viewed their stone outfit as a sideline.

Yet sometime around 1931 this picture changed dramatically. Quarrymen began working day and night to keep up with building stone demand, and trainloads of dimension stone left Shediac weekly for Moncton and Saint John. The expanded

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* The author seriously doubts this assertion. No information can be found on the last two banks, but stone in the Saint John building *[101]* is definitely from Nova Scotia.

operations resulted largely from the influence of one man - George Harrop - who entered the Smith organization as head stonemason around 1929-30 and encouraged Ernest Smith to diversify into dimension stone.[25] Once convinced, Smith pursued the building stone market vigorously. Within a few years, the company secured many contracts to supply trim stone for brick buildings, and dimension stone for major structures across southern New Brunswick and (in one case) Quebec:

Saint John	New Brunswick Museum *[18]*
Moncton	St. George Anglican Church *[58]* Moncton High School *[14]* Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Cathedral *[57]* Old Notre-Dame d'Acadie 1948 (now Department of Fisheries) Ste-Thérèse Church 1949
Matane, Quebec	convent

During these active decades, most Smith employees lived in or around the village of Memramcook. Not uncommonly they came from a family holding three generations of stonemasons. The grandfather would have worked in the early days at Boudreau or Caledonia; and the father in the latter days of Beaumont. The son, in turn, would go to work at Smith quarry or perhaps at Wallace in Nova Scotia. Tools, traditions and a love of stone passed from father to son, and masonry techniques were instilled at an early age. As one man explained: "I had the stonecutter's swing, you know. The others [I worked with] were there waving their arms around in the air. They didn't have the swing. Not me, though - *my* father showed me how to do it properly." [26]

Although most Smith employees acted as regular stonecutters or quarrymen, a few became skilled stonecarvers. A person need only look at the capitals and other sandstone sculptures in the Moncton cathedral *[57]* to see proof of their artistic skills. One employee, Adolph Gallant, received a subcontract in the late 1960s to carve the Fishermen's Monument at Baie-Ste-Anne. (The contracted artist, Claude Roussell, finished the intricate details of this striking limestone statue.) [27] Gallant also carved a stone crest for Acadia University in Wolfville in 1960.

One of the most highly regarded Acadian stonemasons, Arthur LeBlanc, became Smiths' quarry superintendent when Harrop left the company in 1934. Arthur learned the trade from Honoré LeBlanc, his father and a former Boudreau quarry man. As Arthur oversaw stonework on most Smith contracts until well into the 1970s, he and his family became intimately associated with the Smiths. Between the Acadian LeBlanc and anglophone Smith, their company possessed a competitive edge for securing commercial and ecclesiastical contracts with both

the French *and* English communities - a convenient advantage in a society wherein religion and/or politics counted as much as stone quality.

When Ernest's son Donald retired in 1968, the LeBlanc-Smith association became even closer: Donald sold the entire stone enterprise to Arthur's son, Roy. Roy LeBlanc had worked since age 22 with the Smiths, taking a leave of absence between 1958 and 1965 to learn architectural drafting. He is now president of the organization, which in 1968 became incorporated as Smith Cut Stone & Quarries Ltd.

During the Smith quarry's peak decades (1930 to mid-1950s), trucks full of dimension stone used to leave for Halifax and Saint John several times a week. Yet after 1954 the company stopped using stone from its Shediac property and concentrated instead on cutting material from other sources such as Queenston limestone from Ontario, red sandstone from the Pickard quarry in Sackville and sandstone from Wallace, Nova Scotia. The change occurred for several reasons.

In 1948-9 the Smiths accepted a contract to supply large quantities of rubble stone for wharves at Cape Tormentine and Cape Borden. In order to obtain the necessary volume of rock, workers 'over-dynamited' the quarry and inadvertently created additional cracks in the stone beds. Water seeped into the crevasses, froze in winter and fractured the outcrops. Afterwards, it became more difficult to obtain blocks suitably sized for dimension stone.[28] Coincidentally, ownership changed at the Wallace quarry in Nova Scotia. The original Wallace proprietor had refused to sell his stone to the Smiths, but the new owner proved more obliging and around 1954 made the first of what became regular shipments to Shediac. Wallace rock is similar in colour and generally superior in grain size and consistency to the Shediac material; moreover, the beds are more massive and yield larger blocks.

Most of the stone cut at Smiths' plant after 1954 was in fact Wallace material. During the 1950s and 60s they supplied Wallace (and sometimes other) stone for the following buildings:

Veneer	Centennial Building, Fredericton
	Confederation Centre, Charlottetown
	Louis Robichaud High School, Shediac
Restoration or Repair	Legislative Building, Fredericton *[16]*
	Bethesda Terrace, Central Park, New York City
	Trinity Church, Saint John *[43]*
Additions	St. Bernard's Church, Moncton *[55]*
	St-Anselme Church, Dieppe *[62]*
New Buildings	St-Jean-Baptiste Church, Buctouche *[64]*
	St-Augustine Church, Moncton

Notre-Dame-de-Mt-Carmel Church, Ste-Marie-de-Kent
St-Louis-de-Gonzague Church, Richibucto (made of limestone)

The Smith plant also worked stone from the Pickard quarry. In 1979-80 Roy LeBlanc and his employees excavated stone in Sackville, cut it in Shediac, and returned it to Mount Allison campus to construct the Roy Crabtree Building. In 1981 LeBlanc leased another red sandstone quarry outside of Sackville to supply material for the Confederation Square building in Toronto.[29]

One of the more unusual Smith Cut Stone & Quarries projects came in 1985-6, when a client hired the company to cut stone for a school in Calgary. Roy LeBlanc and several Smith workers went to Alberta, located a suitable quarry and excavated the stone. They shipped 10,000 cubic feet of rough stone across the country to Shediac to be cut, then sent it back out west again - only 6000 cubic feet by this time - to be placed in the building.

The Smiths' own Shediac quarry has been reactivated once since 1954, to supply stone for an addition to Moncton High School *[14]* that was built of Shediac stone in 1934. When planning the new gymnasium in 1987-8, alumni members requested that the stone be obtained from the same site. Roy LeBlanc agreed to reopen the quarry, and Alex Dupuis carried out the masonry contract.

Today, the Smith Cut Stone & Quarries facilities operate only on demand. Recent projects have entailed more restoration than new construction work. In 1988-9 the company fulfilled a joint contract with CanStone Inc. of Halifax to restore the Legislative Building in Fredericton employing Wallace stone; and in 1989 Fred Pellerin of Maritime Stoneworks Ltd. used the Smith plant to cut stone for the Monument Lefebvre restoration project.

The future of Smith Cut Stone & Quarries is uncertain. The plant remains functional and occasionally is leased to independent operators. The quarry, too, can furnish moderate quantities of restoration stone. One intriguing suggestion has been made to turn the century-old operation into a working stonecutters' museum. The concept has tremendous potential. Smiths' plant lies along the beautiful Scoudouc River near the tourist town of Shediac, and former stonecutters still live nearby whose skills would make them ideal demonstrators in such a museum. It remains to be seen whether government or other funding might be attracted to this unique project.

ENDNOTES FOR CHAPTER VII

1. Hutchinson's New Brunswick Directory for 1865-66
2. Ryder 1967 p 243
3. Unless otherwise stated, information in this section comes from an interview with Cedric McFarlane, St. Stephen.
4. Leon Smet, St. Stephen, pers. comm.
5. Roland Cyr, Grand Falls, pers. comm.
6. Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this section comes from an interview with the president of Nelson Monuments Ltd., Merrill Nelson of Sussex.
7. Information in this section was given by Fred Pellerin, president of Maritime Stoneworks Ltd.
8. See Labelle 1985 Chapter III for more information on the Dupuis stoneworkers of Memramcook.
9. Sayer 1966 p 15
10. Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, 13 Vic. C. 16
11. Corwin 1851 p 86
12. *Morning News* (Saint John) 1 July 1853
13. 1861 Census Returns for Westmorland County
14. Belliveau 1977 p 43
15. Belliveau 1977 pp 42, 45
16. Belliveau 1977 p 42
17. *Saint John Daily Telegraph* 12 November 1879
18. Company incorporated in New Brunswick by Letters Patent 6 January 1896
19. Eardley-Wilmot 1927 p 13
20. *Report on the Mining and Metallurgical Industries of Canada, 1907-08* p 911
21. Parks 1914 pp 45-48
22. *Report on the Mining and Metallurgical Industries of Canada, 1907-08* p 911
23. E.A. Smith, Rent Book, 1904-15. Smith Collection. In CEA.
24. Parks 1914 p 48
25. Roy LeBlanc, Shediac, pers. comm.
26. Labelle 1985 p 68 (paraphrased translation from French original)
27. Roy LeBlanc, Shediac, pers. comm.
28. Ronald Labelle interview with Alyre Boudreau, 24 March 1980, Dossier 17 ms 38. In CEA.
29. Roy LeBlanc, Shediac, pers. comm.

Epilogue

Several miles from the Smith stone plant in Shediac is a magnificent stone house belonging to the Boudreau family *[98]*. The stone was salvaged for $1 per block from the remains of St-Joseph Church that had been built in 1914, then demolished in 1974. Bastarache quarry, a one-time operation located on the outskirts of town, supplied the original stone.

In a way, the Boudreau residence symbolizes much that is positive in the future of the New Brunswick dimension stone industry. It is one of the few heartening instances in the province where stone blocks have been recycled, not simply discarded. The project involved stone use on a small, 'cottage industry' scale without sacrificing anything in the way of quality or scope. Moreover, the stonemasonry contractor for the building - Louis Drisdelle of Shediac - belongs to the small but growing number of Maritimers currently involved in reviving the art of stonemasonry.

Louis Drisdelle acquired his stonemasonry skills at an early age while working with Smith Cut Stone & Quarries. In 1980 he formed his own consulting company, Louis R. Drisdelle Ltd., meanwhile remaining with the Smith operation. When Smiths entered a joint contract with CanStone Inc. of Halifax to repair the Fredericton Legislative Building, Drisdelle had the opportunity to work under Les Batten, a master mason from England. In addition to acting as president of CanStone, Batten conducts an intensive stonemason apprenticeship program in Halifax.

People such as Batten and Drisdelle are Maritime participants in what could be called the North American renaissance in dimension stone awareness. The appreciation of stone buildings is greater now than it has been for some decades. This is due partly to a nostalgia affecting many aspects of society ranging from the film industry to fashion. Whereas concrete structures can rise and fall within decades, older stone buildings - at least those able to escape demolition - remain as friendly constants on a city streetscape. Their balanced and graceful lines can evoke wistful images of a gentler age.

Aesthetic value is another attraction of stone buildings. They have an appealing texture, are richly coloured and occasionally display examples of fine art, such as stonecarvings above the windows, or polished granite pillars framing a doorway. Stone buildings also develop an individual 'character' that is recognized and valued by those who work within them. While travelling about the province, the

author met many people who, being forced to move from a stone institution to a modern substitute, expressed great regret at the transfer.

A third, significant factor affecting stone use today is an increased recognition of its durability. Given reasonable maintenance work every twenty years or so, stone structures can survive decades or sometimes centuries longer than most wooden or concrete equivalents. Environmental concerns also dictate greater use of stone for municipal applications such as streetscaping and curbing. Unlike concrete, most stones are basically nonreactive and do not release unwanted byproducts into the groundwater. Athough granite curbstones initially cost more than concrete curbing, they require less upkeep and are more resistance to salt, acid precipitation and physical impact. As well, it takes less energy to quarry and cut stone than to manufacture an equivalent volume of concrete.

Given the above factors it seems possible that the renaissance in dimension stone awareness will in time translate into appreciation and eventually action. The signs are moderately hopeful. Recently, the New Brunswick government approved funds to investigate restoration of the decaying Old Government House. In 1989 the Legislative Building in Fredericton received a long overdue facelift. Another building, the Douglastown marine hospital, was declared a National Historic Site in July 1989 and is now eligible for some government funding.

Elsewhere across the province, church members, government officials and others are encouraging authorities to restore rather than demolish, repair rather than neglect, value rather than ignore the stone structures within their jurisdiction. We may still lose some of our few remaining stone buildings. But that danger seems somewhat less today than in previous decades.

Meanwhile, New Brunswick stoneworkers continue in their craft. They repair buildings as required, manufacture monuments or curbing, install stone veneer and, upon occasion, receive contracts to erect whole buildings of true dimension stone. Hand tools are seldom used now, of course; powered equipment is the norm except for the rare instance in which a job demands intricate chisel work.

If one were to summarize the entire New Brunswick stone industry in a single phrase, it would be 'the pursuit of beauty'. You can see beauty in churches such as at St-Isidore or Paquetville. Listening to older residents of those villages, you sense the faith that encouraged people to work for free, hauling stone, patiently assisting their church to slowly acquire stone walls, then a roof. It was the pursuit of beauty that caused New Brunswick stonemasons to carve elaborate designs for a window trim when a simple sill or lintel would have sufficed. The same impulse created a market for the granite columns seen in buildings across the province.

The appeal of stone buildings, ornaments and monuments stems, finally, from our very real human need for some sort of permanence. Amidst much else today that is transient or temporary, old stone structures can form a healthy link to the past. If we respect their integrity and provide adequate upkeep when necessary, they will serve us well and improve the townscapes of our future.

Workers at the Read grindstone quarry in Stonehaven, Baie des Chaleurs (c. 1890s).
PANB Photograph P4/5/69, provided by Fidèle Thériault

Appendices

APPENDIX I: ST. GEORGE AREA GRANITE COMPANIES

In addition to the companies described in detail in the text, the following other firms worked around St. George during the late 1800s. Little is known about these operations, apart from the information given here.

Company Name	Notes
Saint George Red Granite Company Ltd.	Incorporated in N.B. on 14 April 1873 by Peter Cormack, James Fellows, Charles Fairweather, Stephen Hall, John Burpee. Offices in Saint John. Company became insolvent around November 1875 (see Charlotte County Registry of Deeds, Book 28 p 481)
Digdeguash Red Granite Company	Incorporated in N.B. on 10 April 1875 by Levi Young, George Grimmer, Robert Ross, T. Odell, Harris Hatch. Offices in Lower Digdeguash.
Utopia Red Granite Company	Incorporated in N.B. on 10 April 1875 by Isaac Bradbury, John McIntosh, William Gray, Charles Clinch, James Moran, James O'Neill, James Lynott. Offices in St. George.
Lepreaux Red Granite and Freestone Company	Incorporated in N.B. on 13 April 1876 by William Reynolds, Harlan Reynolds, Alfred Starratt. Offices in Lepreaux.
Victoria Red Granite Company of Saint George	Incorporated in N.B. on 8 April 1874 by Arthur, Francis, Tobias, Kinsman, Daniel and Eldorado Gillmor, Robert Stuart, James O'Brien, Thomas Moreland, Samuel Johnson, Charles McGee, Henry Smith, James Lynott, Edwin O'Brien. Offices in St. George.

The Victoria Granite Company Ltd.	Incorporated in N.B. on 26 May 1896 by Caleb Hennessey, Stephen Conley, Fred Bogue, James O'Brien, Frank McDougall, Henry Frauley. Were former employees of other granite works who went on strike because of wage reductions (*Saint John Daily Telegraph* 27 May 1895). Operated one of old Epps and Dodds quarries east of Magaguadavic River.
Glenelg Black Granite Ltd.	Incorporated in N.B. on 15 January 1926 by Amy Mowat of Oregon; and Heber Stuart et al. of Baltimore, Maryland. Offices in Chamcook, N.B.
Saint George Granite Company Ltd.	Incorporated in N.B. on 9 April 1947 by Charles Hughes, Doris McCormack, Pauline Pelletier. Offices in St. George.

APPENDIX II: STONE BRIDGES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The following list includes all existing stone-faced or solid stone bridges, as well as a few structures that used stone for pier and abutments purposes. Many more stone bridges existed in the province, but have since been demolished.

Name of Bridge: Suspension Bridge*
Location: Saint John
Year(s) Built: 1852
Type and Use of Stone: granite piers
Sources of Stone: Hampstead

Name of Bridge: Old Carleton Street Bridge
Location: Fredericton
Year(s) Built: c. 1887-88 (rebuilt 1907-10)
Type and Use of Stone: granite piers (are still standing)
Sources of Stone: Hampstead

Name of Bridge: Morrissy Bridge
Location: Newcastle
Year(s) Built: 1913-14
Type and Use of Stone: granite foundation, sandstone abutments
Sources of Stone: Connolly quarry, Hill quarry

Name of Bridge: Coldstream #4 (Adams) Bridge
Location: Esdraelon, Carleton County
Year(s) Built: 1935
Type and Use of Stone: faced with rhyolite and related volcanics
Sources of Stone: local

Name of Bridge: Coldstream #5 (Gilmore) Bridge
Location: Esdraelon, Carleton County
Year(s) Built: 1935
Type and Use of Stone: faced with rhyolite and related volcanics
Sources of Stone: local

Name of Bridge: Nashwaaksis Stream #1 (Thompson) Bridge
Location: Naskwaaksis
Year(s) Built: c. 1937-39
Type and Use of Stone: faced with grey sandstone
Sources of Stone: 'local'

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* No longer exists.

Name of Bridge: Wards Creek #1 Bridge
Location: Sussex
Year(s) Built: 1939-40
Type and Use of Stone: faced with granite
Sources of Stone: Hampstead

Name of Bridge: Newcastle Creek #2 Bridge
Location: Newcastle Creek
Year(s) Built: 1939-40
Type and Use of Stone: faced with grey sandstone and shale; granite capstones
Sources of Stone: 'local' sandstone; Hampstead granite

Name of Bridge: Estey Bridge
Location: Royal Road, Fredericton
Year(s) Built: 1937-38
Type and Use of Stone: faced with green-grey sandstone
Sources of Stone: probably local

Name of Bridge: Jones Forks #1 Bridge
Location: Burtts Corner
Year(s) Built: 1939-40
Type and Use of Stone: faced with green-grey sandstone
Sources of Stone: probably local

Name of Bridge: Douglas River #3 Bridge
Location: Welsford, Queens County
Year(s) Built: c. 1943
Type and Use of Stone: faced with pale pink and buff granite
Sources of Stone: probably local, perhaps with some St. George material

Name of Bridge: Dennis Stream #5 (Moores Mills) Bridge
Location: Moores Mills
Year(s) Built: 1943-46
Type and Use of Stone: red, grey and black granite; solid stone arch
Sources of Stone: St. George area quarries

Name of Bridge: New River Beach #1 Bridge
Location: New River Beach
Year(s) Built: 1943-46
Type and Use of Stone: faced with red, grey and black granite
Sources of Stone: The Ledge quarry, St. George area quarries

Name of Bridge: Lepreau Station Bridge
Location: Lepreau
Year(s) Built: 1946-47
Type and Use of Stone: pale pink granite
Sources of Stone: Dawson Mountain quarry

Glossary

Acadia — The name Acadia was first used by the French in the 1600s to distinguish the east part of New France from the St. Lawrence Valley, or western portion, which they called Canada. It included present-day New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Under French rule, Canada and Acadia remained as separate colonies.

aggregate — Mineral substances such as sand, gravel, slag or crushed stone, or combinations thereof, which can be mixed with cement or bituminous material to form a mortar or concrete.

alabaster — Compact, fine-grained gypsum that is white or delicately shaded. Can be carved for ornamental purposes.

bedding plane — The plane that separates individual layers, beds or strata in sedimentary or stratified rocks.

bedrock — Solid rock exposed at the surface of the earth, as opposed to loose boulders, gravel or other unconsolidated material that often overlies or obscures bedrock.

chalcedony — Fibrous variety of microcrystalline quartz. Resembles chert in outward appearance and, like chert, can be chipped to form arrowheads and other tools.

chert — Granular variety of microcrystalline quartz. Can be chipped into arrowheads and other tools.

course — A single layer of stone blocks in a building, of equal or approximately equal height or width. Stone courses can be either random or even *(see Figure 5)*.

face-set stone — Blocks of dimension stone should be laid in a wall with their bedding planes in a flat position, i.e., horizontal, or parallel to the ground. Blocks placed with the bedding planes perpendicular to the ground - i.e., with the bedding plane facing outwards - are called 'face-set'. Face-set stones tend to trap moisture and thus are more suceptible to weathering and decay.

fault — A fracture in a rock, along which differential movement has occurred.

feldspar — Common mineral consisting mainly of silica and alumina with potassium, sodium or calcium as other elemental constituents.

field stone — Small, often rounded boulders found in fields or on beaches. Can be used for building stone purposes either as is, or split in half to form a more workable surface.

freestone — Fine-grained sandstone or limestone that can be worked 'freely' or easily. In New Brunswick, the term 'freestone' often was used interchangeably with 'sandstone'.

Gothic Revival — Architectural style that began in Canada around 1820 and continued for about a century; most active period was 1850 to 1890. Refers to a revival of the Gothic form of the Middle Ages. Typically includes pointed windows, doors and arches and buttresses.

granite — See Chapter I.

igneous — Rock formed by the soldification of molten, or partially molten magma.

jasper — A brownish-red variety of chert, coloured by the mineral hematite (see *Chert*).

joint — A fracture in a rock, along which no differential movement has occurred.

lime — Generally refers to calcium oxide, which is used to make lime mortar for brick or stone. Can also refer to the rock *limestone* (calcium carbonate), from which lime is made.

limestone (crystalline)	See Chapter I.
marble	See Chapter I.
metamorphic	Refers to any rock that has undergone changes in texture or composition after being subjected to heat, pressure or chemically active fluids after its original formation.
Neoclassical	Architectural style most popular between 1820s and 1860s. Adapted its decorative details, plans and elevations from ancient Greek and Roman buildings.
outcrop	An exposure of bedrock projecting through overlying soil, vegetation and other overburden.
overburden	Material of any nature - organic, consolidated rock, unconsolidated sand and gravel, etc. - that overlies or covers a deposit of useful mineral substance.
Palladian	Architectural style dating before 1830; features great attention to proportion and symmetry of design. Typical details include a central doorway, end fireplace chimneys, and a pair of simple dormer windows projecting from a hipped roof. Almost always has transom light over main door.
quartz	Extremely common mineral that is composed of silica, and is a primary constituent in most granites and sandstones.
Queen Anne Revival	Architectural style seen between about 1885 and 1910. Buildings usually have rounded turrets and towers, windows in various sizes and steep hipped roofs.
Renaissance Revival	Architectural style characterized by flat wall surfaces, ornamented window openings, and rusticated masonry on the ground floors. Roughly fashioned after designs from the Italian High Renaissance.
Romanesque Revival	Architectural style popular during the middle to late nineteenth century; its most recognizable feature is rounded arches over doors and windows.
sandstone	See Chapter I.

Second Empire	Architectural style featured between about 1860 and 1890. Main feature is a Mansard roof; other details are decorative dormer windows and windows with square or arched lintels.
sedimentary	Refers to rock formed by accumulations of sediment, which may consist of rock fragments, animal and plant remains, products of chemical action or evaporation, or a mixture of these.
sericite schist	Extremely fine-grained metamorphic rock with a large component of mica. Is easily carved and capable of withstanding moderately high temperatures.
silicosis	Chronic lung disease caused by repeated inhalation of silica dust; the dust is released during the quarrying and working of sandstone and granite.
slate	See Chapter I.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN REFERENCES AND CHAPTER ENDNOTES

CEA	Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton
JHA	New Brunswick Journal of the House of Assembly
LL	Legislative Library, Legislative Building, Fredericton
NBM	New Brunswick Museum, Saint John
PANB	Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton
n.p.	no page numbers cited
n.d.	no date cited

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